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LAST EDITION

STRONG VIEWS ARE EXPRESSED ON THE IRISH SITUATION

Attitude of Roman Catholic
Hierarchy Denounced in Many
Quarters in Britain—Sir
William Osler's Statement

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Evening Transcript in a special dispatch from London states that letters are pouring in to all editors concerning the political action of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland.

Sir William Osler contributes to the discussion as follows: "In Ireland the kinetic drive—to use the expression of physiologists—is dual, Rome and America. Rome has spoken now in act, America is yet to speak. Possibly the solution of the problem is with her. Let Cardinal Gibbons and the strong Irish (Roman) Catholics in the United States and Canada convince their brethren at home that two things are vital—to abjure publicly the dream of an Irish republic and join heartily in the prosecution of the war. Then she may win for herself an enduring peace—a peace she can never have with the perennial Home-Rule trouble in Ulster, a peace she will not get, much less deserve, with the curse of Merz on the land, the curse with which the English-speaking world will curse her bitterly because in the hour of trial she came not to help the Lord against the mighty."

An editorial in The Times on Wednesday called attention to the Irish hierarchy "who have openly assumed the right to interfere as a church in politics, and in so doing have shaken the foundations of the whole edifice of religious toleration in these islands." Sir Mark Sykes writes protesting against the cry, "No Popery," which The Times appends an editorial note saying: "We have made no attempt as yet to assess the direct responsibility of the Vatican for the action of the Roman hierarchy in Ireland. In that matter our Roman Catholic correspondents have their own opinion. The opinion of Sir Mark Sykes neither indorses nor disputes it. The whole point is the Roman hierarchy in Ireland have openly assumed the right to interfere as a church in politics. Whether their action is to lead to a 'no Popery' government in the United Kingdom depends entirely on themselves. They will assuredly have to face such a movement if they seriously challenge the authority of the Imperial Parliament."

Ireland and Conscription

BOSTON, Mass.—A staff correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing from Dublin, says, according to a special dispatch to the Boston Herald and Journal:

"The inclusion of Ireland within the area of conscription, contingent though it be, has had precisely the effect foretold by Englishmen who tried to prevent it. Both the (Roman) Catholic hierarchy and the Nationalist Party have been driven into the arms of the Sinn Feiners, and it is improbable that they will be able to escape from the embrace for many days. The majority of Irishmen are not at all concerned about the representative principle, and their essential point of view was unmistakably expressed to me by a gentleman of whom I inquired whether he would accept conscription from a Home Rule Parliament. He said, 'If a Dublin parliament means conscription we would rather live under Westminster rule forever!'"

"I wish the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. De Valera and Mr. Dillon had been present at a conversation I had yesterday with a small shopkeeper who had been obliged to close her shop on Tuesday in the national protest against conscription."

"I shall be ashamed," she said, "to write and tell my son, who is risking his life in the trenches for these cowards."

"Extremes produce extremes, and the heat of the 'no conscription' stampede has excited answering heat on the other side, or otherwise it would be quite impossible to account for the marked improvement in Irish recruiting which is accompanying the triumph of Bolshevism."

"Moreover, the country is full of Americans, and their rage against the parochialism of (Roman) Catholic Ireland is a stimulating corrective."

Roman Catholic Priest Arrested

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—The Rev. Michael D. Collins, a Roman Catholic priest at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, for whom an indictment was returned by the federal grand jury there several days ago, surrendered yesterday to a deputy United States marshal and was placed under arrest. The indictment charges Father Collins with having caused insubordination and disloyalty by remarks made last July in speeches and in conversations. He was released on a bond of \$2000.

DISTURBANCES IN BAKU

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Extensive disturbances in Baku, Transcaucasia, are reported in a Berlin dispatch to the Volks Zeitung of Cologne. The exportation of petroleum to Black Sea ports has ceased, and it is reported that the oil wells have been destroyed.

NEW YORK BILL AIDS CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Charles S. Whitman has signed a bill, which passed both Houses of the Legislature without opposition, giving to the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in this State an article of their own in the Religious Corporations Law of New York State.

Heretofore when the Churches of Christ, Scientist, have been incorporated, they have acted under an article of this law applicable to churches not otherwise provided for. The law as now amended is made applicable to all incorporated Churches of Christ, Scientist, in the State of New York, which are branches of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and to all those which may be incorporated under its provisions hereafter.

This amendment thus gives to the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in New York State, a separate article, like the special provisions heretofore made for some of the older denominations.

INTEREST CENTERS ON GENERAL FOCH

All Eyes Turned to See How
Wall Against German Advance
Will Be Reformed to
Preserve Ypres Salient

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

After a tremendous battle between Mt. Kemmel and Kemmel village the Germans yesterday succeeded in surrounding the hill, and so segregating the French garrison on its slopes. In spite of the most unflinching resistance, which the must have cost them further fearful losses, they then proceeded to storm the mount, which is, of course, little more than a hill, but which nevertheless is one of the observation points round Ypres, as well as one of the important strategic positions for the defense of the Ypres salient. Nine German divisions were thrown into the battle for the purpose of gaining this point, with the final result that Mt. Kemmel as well as Kemmel village and the village of Dranoutre were occupied by General von Arnim's troops.

The present immediate intention of the Germans is obviously to force an evacuation of the Ypres salient, and to occupy the dust heaps which represent that town. The occupation of Mt. Kemmel has given them a tremendously powerful lever for this purpose, and with the vast number of troops at their disposal, in this quarter, it is difficult to see how the recovery can immediately take place. Indeed in possession of Mt. Kemmel the Germans are already reported to be attacking on a line from la Clytte to the Ypres-Comines canal. The battle therefore rests in an intensely interesting position, and all eyes will be turned to General Foch to see how he will meet von Ludendorff's latest thrust.

The enormous importance of the man-power question is being brought more and more into prominence by the German methods. Instead of the last piece of gold, it is beginning to be said that the last bayonet will turn the scale. The one statement is as true as the other, it is character that always turns the scale. Meantime, however, the British have absolutely reestablished themselves in the strong tactical position of Villers-Bretonneux, so completely holding up the Germans at this point, and recovering all the surrounding terrain.

The French in Hainaut, too, are holding their own, and have succeeded in clinging to some of the outskirts of the village, which is apparently now held in force by the Germans.

Every Man Needed

General Radcliffe Urges Importance
of Sending Reserves to Front

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The importance of having every allied country engaged in the war get every possible man into position to support the battle front was emphasized by Gen. Delma Radcliffe, chief director of military operations, at the War Office last night. In his first interview with newspaper men since he took over the position formerly held by Maj.-Gen. F. B. Maurice.

"The Germans are going on with this hammering process," he said, "and we have got to make up our minds that it is not this week, or next week, or next month that this fight is coming to a decision. We are going to fight the whole summer, and in the end it is a question of who holds the last reserves."

"Reserves on the west front are now, I am happy to say, in the hands of one command, namely in the hands of the commander-in-chief of the allied armies in France, General Foch, in whom everybody in both armies has complete confidence. He has so far employed only a small proportion of his reserves and that is a good augury for the future."

"I want to emphasize the fact that this is a long-drawn-out test of endurance—endurance of nations. That is why it is so imperative for this country and all countries which are

(Continued on page two, column one)

BOSTON SYMPHONY FOUNDER TO RETIRE

Maj. Henry L. Higginson Announces His Withdrawal From
Activities of Orchestra in Favor
of Board of Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Henry L. Higginson, the founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and its sustainer for 37 years, has withdrawn from the direction of the institution and has handed his duties over to a board of trustees. An announcement given out today says that the trustees have filed an application to have the orchestra made an incorporated institution. Guarantees for the financial support of the orchestra's concerts are noted as having been secured, and arrangements for the appointment of a conductor are mentioned as being in progress. The announcement reads as follows:

"Plans for the continuance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have within the past week taken a definite form, which may now be made public. At the end of the thirty-seventh season, drew near, it became apparent to Maj. Henry L. Higginson, who founded the orchestra in 1881, and has sustained it ever since, that he must no longer bear the burden of the undertaking. Reluctant to see it come to an end, he has consented to have it continued under the direction of certain citizens and friends associated for this purpose. Application has accordingly been filed for the incorporation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc., with the following trustees: Frederick P. Cabot, Ernest B. Dane, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, John E. Lodge, Frederick E. Lowell, Arthur Lyman, Henry B. Sawyer, Galen L. Stone and Bentley W. Warren.

"The trustees believe the undertaking to be justified by guarantees already secured toward placing it upon a sound financial basis. They enter upon their duties with a full realization of the significance of the orchestra to the life of their city and country. With regard to the selection of a conductor for next year, no final announcement can yet be made, but negotiations are now in progress which have for their purpose the engagement of a conductor who will be welcomed by the public and will maintain the commanding musical position of the orchestra."

Frederick P. Cabot, named first in the list of trustees, is a lawyer, living in Brookline, Mass. Ernest B. Dane is a banker, who lives in Brookline; he is president of the Cecilia Society. Mr. A. de Wolfe Howe is an editor; he published the book, "The Boston Symphony Orchestra," an historical sketch, in 1914. John E. Lodge, a son of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, is curator of the Chinese and Japanese departments in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Frederick E. Lowell is a trustee, with business located in Boston. Arthur Lyman is a lawyer, with office in Boston. Galen L. Stone is a member of the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers, in Boston. Henry B. Sawyer is a manager of public service corporations, living in Brookline. Bentley W. Warren is a lawyer, with office in Boston.

It is understood that Mr. Cabot will act as president of the board of trustees of the orchestra, and that Mr. Stone will be vice-president.

FILIPINOS TO HAVE ARMY FORCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority for the organization of an army division in the Philippines has been cabled to Gov.-Gen. Burton Harrison.

WAR CHEST OPPOSED IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Opposition at this time to the community war chest idea in Connecticut is expressed by the State Council of Defense in a statement today. The point brought out is that energy should be concentrated upon the larger objects, such as the coming national Red Cross drive, and a possible campaign for additional funds for the Y. M. C. A.

BOLSHEVIST PRESS NOW ANTI-GERMAN

Russian Situation Remains Unchanged, but Hopes Are Still Expressed That Allied Intervention May Result

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Russian situation remains very much as before, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed on the best authority. Considerable hopes are still centered on Russia, or rather on Leon Trotsky extending an invitation for allied intervention, and much depends on America's attitude. The Bolshevik press is now bitterly anti-German and the Allies, especially the United States, and excepting Japan, are popular. America is very popular.

Authoritative opinion expressed to The Christian Science Monitor representative is that intervention is most desirable, for that only will pin down the remaining Central Powers' troops on the Eastern front and draw away others from the West. There would be a suspension of the transference of troops westward at a mere threat of allied intervention.

The internal position in Russia at the moment is that there are four powerful sections or parties beside the Bolsheviks. The smallest is the group which is monarchist and counter-revolutionary and includes some big trading interests. In addition it is violently pro-German, but it is negligible meantime. Then there is the party whose main plank is the Constituent Assembly, this party being mainly the Cadet remnants.

Next come the Social Revolutionaries, potentially powerful because it is the peasant's party, and then there are the Mensheviks, which is the largest party numerically, except the Bolsheviks, and includes men of note like Mr. Plekhanoff. This party is Bolshevik as to internal policy, but strongly anti-German and anxious to continue the war.

Meantime, the Bolsheviks continue the only party that is able to govern, whatever may be thought of their methods. They are solicitous of British assistance in military and naval directions and are welcoming cooperation of allied naval and other forces in guarding the Murman railway.

Admiral Kemp's relations with the local Soviet at Archangel are excellent, and for the safety of railways it has been necessary for the allied forces to cooperate with the Red Guards against the Finnish White Guards. Actual fighting has indeed occurred.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRAZIL

Service of the United Press Association
RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The American consul announced today that American financiers are ready to invest capital here to encourage shipbuilding in Brazil.

DRY BILL PROPOSED AS WAR NECESSITY

Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky
Introduces an Absolute Prohibition Measure in the United States Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Absolute prohibition for the duration of the war, and until America's armies have been demobilized, is provided in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Friday by Representative Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky. The bill prohibits the manufacture, sale or shipment or gift of any intoxicating liquor whatsoever anywhere within the confines of the United States or the territories thereof. Exceptions are only made for alcohol for industrial, technical and sacramental purposes and such like, which would be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"I framed the bill as a measure of conservation for food, money and man-power, Representative Barkley said. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday, "I understand that it will be reported out of committee this session as soon as vital war legislation is disposed of. I have no doubt whatever that it will be adopted when the time comes for its consideration. It is indorsed by practically every powerful temperance force in the nation."

Representative Barkley is author of the amendment to the Food Bill prohibiting the use of any food products in the manufacture of distilled liquors. Action by the Senate excluded beer and wines from its provisions. Penalties up to a \$2000 fine and a year's imprisonment are provided by the terms of the bill introduced on Friday. It provides, in addition, that any place where liquor is sold or even kept may be declared a public nuisance and adjudged as such in any court of competent jurisdiction. A fine of \$500 is provided for a finding of guilt on this clause.

Food Waste Shown

Brewers Journal Indicates Beer Making
Destroys Rations of Many People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A recent issue of the Brewers Journal states in its London correspondence that the number of standard barrels of beer brewed for consumption in the United Kingdom during 1917 was 16,133,800, and the quantity of brewing materials used for the first nine months of the year was 28,820,800 bushels of malt, 61,200 hundred-weight of rice, 6200 hundred-weight of maize, and 1,613,700 hundred-weight of sugar or its equivalent.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, Mr. Clynes, is quoted in the same issue as announcing that "the cereal situation precludes all possibility of relieving the restrictions at present imposed upon the use of grain by brewers, having regard, among other considerations, for the food situations and opinion in America." The significance of this last phase is pointed out by Prohibitionists here.

The statement adds that "150,000 tons of barley were taken from the brewers and malsters on March 1, and a further 200,000 tons would be saved yearly by restricting the standard of barrelage and using substitutes." After such reductions were in force, "the brewing material would amount to around 3 per cent of the solid food ration, and from one-third to one-fourth of these materials could be recovered in the form of animal food."

"This means," says the American issue, an anti-saloon periodical, "that the solid food for 1,305,000 people is totally destroyed in grains alone daily to make British beer; and the same sort of ruinous destruction is going on here. Has not the hour come to deal the beer industry in America its death blow?"

M. HUMBERT AND CONTRACTS REPORT

PARIS, France (Saturday)—M. Charles Humbert, who is awaiting trial on charges growing out of the German propaganda in France, has written a long letter to the president of the Senate, Antonin Dubost, protesting against the fact that his counsel has been unable to obtain a copy of the report of the Senate committee on contracts concerning the senator's purchases of war supplies in the United States, in connection with which charges have been made against him. He declares that his difficulty is due to the malice of intermediary profiteers with whose operations he interfered.

NEW TRIAL IS TO BE MOVED FOR MOONEY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Removal of the sentence of execution upon Thomas J. Mooney, the setting aside of all previous proceedings in his case and a new trial will be moved in court next Thursday on the ground of willful fraud and malfeasance in office on the part of District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and his assistants, it is announced here by Maxwell McNutt, Mooney's attorney.

DISBANDED ALLIANCE GIVES FUNDS AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn.—Action was taken at a recent meeting for the disbanding of the German-American Alliance of Connecticut, and the distribution of its funds to charity. It was decided to give \$100 to the Old People's Home in Southbury, \$50 to the Wartburg Orphans' Home at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and to invest the remainder of its funds in thrift stamps and distribute them to charitable organizations.

It was said that no official notice had been received of the disbanding of the national alliance, but as all were aware of it from newspaper articles, President Blume said the best way to show the United States Government that the state organization would do nothing to hinder it, was to dissolve it.

Several of the local alliances in Connecticut have been dissolved. Those which have not will be notified of the wish of the state organization that all the local alliances be disbanded.

The German-American Alliance of Connecticut was organized about a dozen years ago.

COLLECTION OF THE POLL TAX EXPECTED

Boston Officials Say Neglect in
Past Has Been Due to Politics
and Failure of Politicians to
Enforce the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"The only reason in the world why the poll taxes have not been better collected in Boston in the past is because politics is paramount and politicians in command have failed to enforce the law," declared an official who has long been connected with the collector's office in Boston. "It puts me out of patience to have to pay taxes and then see a man who is much better off than I am financially blandly and even boastfully proclaim the fact that he pays no poll tax."

"Of course, this man is not a property owner. The property owner has to pay poll taxes and he has to pay taxes on the way things are conducted in Boston, of more than half the citizens—I believe that figure is not wild. But I question the loyalty and patriotism of men who claim to be devoted citizens of Boston and who draw big salaries from the city, when they allow every Tom, Dick and Harry who wants to, to ignore his poll tax bill, his summons and later his demand."

"They say 'floating population.' That amuses and annoys me as well as the other subterfuges employed by officials just to dodge doing their duty and becoming unpopular, as they fear, with a sort of man no self-respecting man would want to be popular with. Boston's population does not 'float' so fast that energetic assessing, listing, billing, summoning and demanding would not get three-quarters of the polls without it being necessary to make an arrest or do anything that the politicians are so afraid of doing."

This man refused utterly to allow his name to be used. He is well known, and knows the business of the collector's office and the assessors' office from "A" to "Z."

Other city officials talk the same way. These men, trained in the service of the city, and competent, capable, obliging and hard-working—many of them—admit readily that the poll-tax collection of Boston for years and years has been a shame and a disgrace. They admit the loss of revenue of anywhere from \$250,000 to \$275,000 a year.

"Shifting population which moves before we can get them," they will say at first, nine times out of ten. They have heard this all their official lives, and half believe this camouflage of politics. When this answer is not tolerated, under promise of secrecy, many city officials here in Boston do say:

"Well, if the Mayor orders the collector to enforce the law, and the collector has the courage, and then both officials have the assessors speed up with their poll tax bills, the city can collect \$200,000 to \$275,000 more every year for its treasury than it does. We can only do what we are told to do."

One official said: "Well, the Mayor is sworn to enforce the laws and the ordinances of the City of Boston, and one of these laws is that every man who is found to be a resident of Boston on the night of April 1, provided he is 20 years of age or more, is required to pay the city \$2 that year. We have a reform administration now; at least, complete reforms were promised by the Mayor, and if he really tries he will make a record as the Mayor who made Boston people pay for citizenship. His duty is as plain as sunlight. I expect to see action."

GERMANY SILENT ON FLANDERS COAST RAID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In the Reichstag main committee yesterday Herr Scheidemann asked for more precise information concerning events on the Flanders coast than that given on the previous day, and the Government made no reply.

DUTCH POSITION IN PRESENT CRISIS IS CALLED SIMPLE

Lord Robert Cecil Points Out
That Use of Waterways or
Railways for War Purposes
Would Violate Neutrality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"It would certainly be very regrettable if the Dutch did anything under pressure which they did not wish to do," Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in an interview last night.

"The position is simple. No Government of a neutral country should do anything to assist any belligerent as such. It must not allow troops of any belligerent to cross its territory, nor must it lend its waterways or railways for the benefit of the belligerent activities of one side or the other."

"If, therefore, the Dutch Government allows the use of its waterways or railways for the transport of men, guns or any article for a belligerent purpose, it is not conforming to the laws governing neutrality, nor maintaining a perfectly neutral attitude."

"On the other hand, the use of waterways or railways for purely civilian purposes is on an entirely different basis, and no one has any right to object if they are so used."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The German-Dutch situation continues to be interesting. The Foreign Minister said the discussions in connection with the sand and gravel question were not taking a definitely unfavorable course, though the Government was aware of the seriousness of the situation. The Chamber then went into secret session.

The Dutch Minister in Berlin arrived here on Thursday evening. The impression exists in some quarters that Germany is using the sand and gravel question as a set-off to her diplomatic failure regarding the allied seizure of Dutch shipping in allied ports. Apparently Holland will accept a modification of the German demands regarding sand and gravel transport, providing Holland may satisfy herself that the material transported is not for military purposes.

It is also reported that Germany is demanding the use of Dutch ports for her warships, which rumor is strengthened by the destruction of Zeebrugge as a submarine and destroyer base. Leave from the Dutch Army has been temporarily suspended. Holland is reported to have accepted Germany's terms regarding traffic over the Limburg railway, with certain safeguards as to the nonmilitary nature of such traffic.

Press News on Holland

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Referring to the tension between Holland and Germany, the Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he understands that the Dutch already have taken preliminary steps to bring into force certain military measures.

German papers reaching Holland are lecturing the Dutch regarding the risks they are running. The Tagesliche Rundschau of Berlin warns them against Holland becoming a second Belgium, that is to say, a place from which Great Britain may attack Germany. The possibility of such a development cannot, it says, be disregarded and warns the Dutch in their own interest to seek cover.

German Demands Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant quotes the Germania to the effect that Germany's demands on the Dutch Government are an effort to adjust the balance upon the Holland's recent compliance with the Allies' demand. The Germania anticipates Germany's demands will lead to fresh demands on Holland by the Allies, and gradually Holland's fate, and perhaps Switzerland's, will approach a point where it is no longer a question of granting more or less advantage to belligerents, but of definite entrance into one camp or the other. Germania professes to regard this as an unfavorable tendency.

The Handelsblad analyzes Germany's sand and gravel demands to show there is no justifiable reason for them, and adds that their presentation when an offensive is in full swing must lead the Dutch Government to be more cautious than formerly. "Let the Government do its duty as a neutral power," it says, "and await the consequences."

Denials Issued by Netherland Legation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The German Minister to the Netherlands is still at The Hague and did not leave for Germany as reported, the Netherland Legation announces today. The Dutch Minister to Berlin returned to The Hague, it was said, to discuss with his Government the progress of negotiations with Germany. No ultimatum, it is said at the legation, has been sent to Holland by Germany in relation to the sand and gravel dispute or other questions.

The legation took occasion to deny that Holland had put an embargo on the export of tin, cinchona and kapok from the Dutch East Indies.

INTEREST CENTERS ON GENERAL FOCH

(Continued from page one)

engaged, to get hold of every man they possibly can to support the battle front. What is going to tell in the end is men."

In summing up the battle situation, General Radcliffe said:

"As regards a few days preceding April 23, the German activities were devoted chiefly to the Lys sector between Givenchy and Merville. All the details have been published, and the net result was highly satisfactory for us. The Germans put in a lot of troops, suffered heavy losses and gained absolutely nothing.

"Around Givenchy, particularly, the result was very satisfactory. Some important positions changed hands and were finally left in our possession. Further north, east of Robecq, we gained quite a little ground, and took a considerable number of prisoners. The balance of losses and wear and tear was decidedly against the Germans, and that is what we want.

"On the morning of April 24 the enemy began a more serious effort opposite Amiens and yesterday he started a heavy attack on the Kemmel front. The enemy has made considerable progress. The latest information is still incomplete, but there is no doubt that the Germans succeeded in occupying Kemmel Hill, a sector involving both French and British troops.

"The net result in the Kemmel sector so far is that the Germans have gained about 2000 yards on a front of about 1200 yards. The gain is not large, but involves very important ground and there is no question but that it is a very serious loss.

"There is nothing decisive about the loss of Kemmel Hill, but it is a most important tactical feature. It is an observation point for all ground to the north, but it remains to be seen whether it will remain in the enemy's hands.

"Our line to the north is all right. Kemmel Hill is an isolated height covered with woods, which stands out in front and apart from that range of hills which General Maurice has referred to as the backbone of the position.

"On the south the situation at Villers-Bretonneux is very satisfactory. We have taken back all we lost, and with the village we have taken many prisoners and inflicted heavy losses. Villers-Bretonneux is a most important tactical point atop a plateau, from which one may look down the western slopes toward Amiens.

"Looking at these two attacks, we see one thing. In each case the enemy has struck at the junction of the French and British armies. As you know, that must always be a weak spot. With the best possible arrangements and with the best understanding, it must always be difficult to arrange for immediate support, both by artillery and reserves, when two different commands are involved. These difficulties, naturally, are increased when you have two nationalities, and, although we and the French have been fighting alongside each other for three and one-half years and have absolute confidence in each other, yet we must always expect the Germans to try to find a joint in the harness.

"Speaking generally, as regards the German policy as evidenced in the events of the past few days, there is nothing to alter the view that General Maurice put before you—that it is the German intention to wear out the British army. He has been unable to break it or divide the British and the French.

"There is no reason to doubt that a big offensive on a far greater scale than ever is still to be expected between Arras and Amiens, with the object of driving in and separating the British and French. So far the whole German success is merely tactical. He has won ground and taken positions and guns and is hammering the British army wherever possible. This object has been countered by the action of the allied commander-in-chief in sending French troops to the north, making it more difficult for the Germans to continue the game of fighting the British alone."

Military Opinions

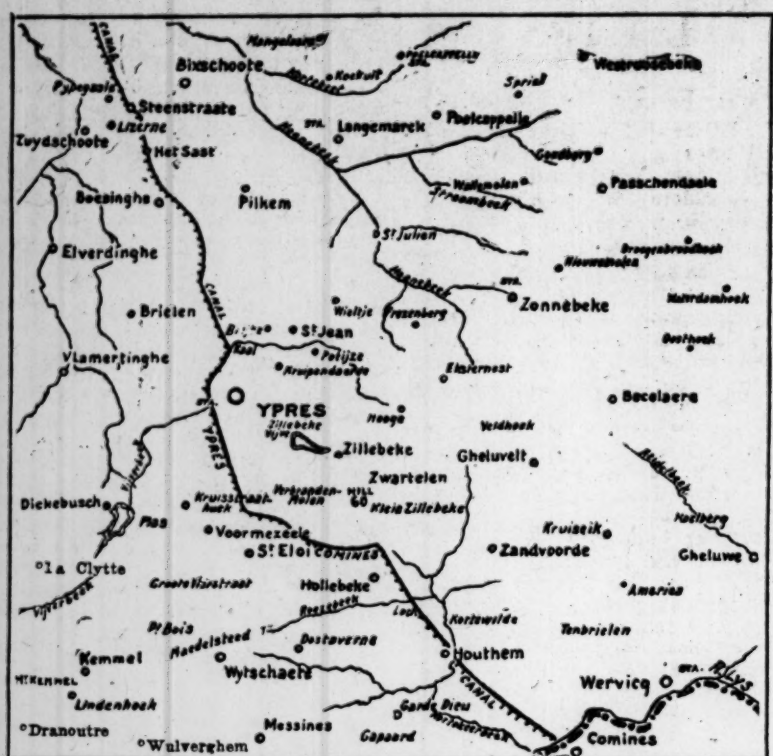
British Authorities on the Loss of Kemmel Hill to the Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The latest phase of Germany's great offensive assumed a somewhat serious aspect on Friday with the capture by the Germans of Kemmel Hill. This hill is regarded as a key to Ypres.

At this moment it may have again reverted to the British, and unquestionably strong counter-attacks are in progress, for, as a high military authority informed the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor today, although it would be possible to retain Ypres if the Germans held on to Kemmel Hill, it would be very inconvenient.

Kemmel is more than a hill. It is a ridge standing out from what General Maurice has frequently called the backbone of the general mountain features of this part of the country, and it gives observation northward, behind the British lines stretching to the coast.

Another military authority expressed the view that the German retention of Kemmel would most decidedly necessitate a retirement from Ypres. The Germans, he explained, held the highest part of Kemmel Ridge and a portion of Kemmel village, at the foot of the hill. It is now for the Allies to recapture it, if its tactical value makes the price worth the paying, for in the absence of other factors, which may or may not exist, the result of this battle resolves itself into a question of relative expenditure



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Battle area near Ypres

Continuing their offensive at a tremendous cost the Germans have succeeded in capturing Mt. Kemmel, Kemmel Village and the Village of Dranoutre of strength by the Allies and the Germans.

Precisely the same thing applies to the whole offensive, which began March 21. In a secret session of the Reichstag, which preceded the offensive, the question of losses was discussed and The Christian Science Monitor is informed on the best of authority that the spokesman for Field Marshal von Hindenburg promised at first complete victory at a cost of 1,000,000 men, but before the debate closed they raised this estimate to 1,500,000 men.

Estimates of the actual German losses since March 21 differ. This bureau is informed that the French General Staff estimate is 500,000 to date, and other authoritative estimates go as high as 800,000. The former figure is probably nearest the truth, so The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a good authority, who also said that the actual figure of the British losses, which he knew, struck him as surprisingly light, both absolutely and relatively.

The expenditure by Germany of 1,500,000 men remember, this informant said, is on the assumption of a complete victory. If Germany could secure a complete crushing of her enemies 1,500,000 casualties would be worth the paying. But there can be no question of the folly of spending a million men, or even considerably less, unless a complete victory is probable. Three quarters of a million casualties would probably induce the German people to cry a halt, if the battle goes no better than it has, and the Germans are already indubitably anxious about their casualties.

Meantime von Hindenburg hammers away in an effort to smash the British Army, his hammering always showing a partiality for places like Kemmel Hill and Villers-Bretonneux, where he can hit at the junction of the British and French armies. At these points, despite mutual sympathy and understanding, there must needs be greater difficulties for the defense, in securing the immediate concentration of reserves and artillery.

The presence of French troops in the Dranoutre-Kemmel sector shows that General Foch is not disposed to permit the Germans to succeed in fighting the British Army by itself.

On the other hand, he is not going to be drawn into a counter-movement until the Germans are exhausted and so far. The Christian Science Monitor learns on highest authority, he has used only a small portion of his reserves.

In authoritative military quarters another big German offensive, on a larger scale than ever, probably between Arras and Amiens, is expected, and the general battle, it is assumed, will continue right through the summer.

Meantime, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, there are, as has been already cabled to this newspaper, no signs of Austrian troops in the west except on the Italian front, where every Austrian is indispensable with an offensive on this front practically inevitable any time after the first of May.

Germany's Losses to Date AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Germany's losses thus far in the war have been 2,000,000 men, according to a statement declared by the Frankfurter Zeitung to have been made by General Schultze before the main committee of the German Reichstag.

London Papers and the Battle LONDON, England (Saturday)—Commenting on the Flanders battle in a serious tone, the morning newspapers contend that the situation imposes upon Great Britain the necessity of putting forth the utmost effort, especially of furnishing more men to supply the wastage in the ceaseless fighting.

"We are faced with a crisis more perilous and momentous than any that has hitherto arisen, even in this appalling war," writes the military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. "Possession of the channel ports by the enemy would make our task on land and sea infinitely more intricate and costly."

must do it quickly before American reinforcements finally turn the tide.

The effect of the capture of Kemmel Hill upon the situation at Ypres is canvassed anxiously by some papers. The Daily Chronicle thinks that Ypres could be held, despite the loss of Kemmel Hill, but the tenure would be costly and precarious. It hopes that it will be found possible to dislodge the enemy as at Villers-Bretonneux, otherwise, it says, a further withdrawal of the Ypres line may be desirable. The Chronicle contends, however, that the present value of Ypres is only secondary.

Germans on Tripoli Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German submarines have been landing guns, food and munitions on the coast of Tripoli, according to an official dispatch from France. The dispatch quotes General Nivelle, formerly commander-in-chief of the French army and now commanding the North African troops, as saying that the situation in the section open to German-Turkish attack on the Tripoli coast is well consolidated against attack.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report, made public on Friday night, reads as follows:

"Enemy counter-attacks against Mont Kemmel and in the fighting area south of Villers-Bretonneux failed, with heavy losses.

"As the result of yesterday's battle over 6500 prisoners have been reported up to the present. The majority of the prisoners are French, and there is one English and one French regimental commander among the captives.

"South of the Somme, Villers-Bretonneux, into which we penetrated, could not be held in the face of enemy counter-attacks. Further strong counter-attacks failed due east of the village. At the wood which we wrested from the enemy and the village of Hangard attacks also failed. The number of prisoners taken in this battle area has been increased to 2400.

"On the western bank of the Moselle, Saxon companies stormed the French trenches and penetrated into Regneville. After having accomplished their task, they returned to their lines with prisoners."

Yesterday afternoon's report follows: "The attack by General von Arnim's army again Mont Kemmel led to a complete success. The height itself, looking far into the Flanders plain, is in our possession.

"The French divisions entrusted, within the radius of the British troops, with the defense of Mont Kemmel, and English troops adjoining them at Wytschaete and Dranoutre, were thrown out of their positions.

"The large crater of St. Eloi and the place itself was captured. Numerous concrete houses and fortified farms situated in the fighting area were captured.

"Prussian and Bavarian troops took Mont Kemmel and the village by storm. We captured Dranoutre and the height to the northwest of Vlaugelhoek.

"Battle squadrons attacked with great success the rear communication roads of the enemy, which were crowded with carts and columns of men."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Today's official statement follows: "There was great artillery activity on both sides during the night on the whole battle front north of the Lys River. The fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy making repeated and determined attempts to develop the advantage gained by him on the previous day. After many hours of fluctuating battle the enemy's advance was held at all points. Heavy casualties were suffered by his troops in the course of his many unsuccessful attacks.

"The enemy's assaults on the French positions from Loere to La Clytte were pressed with extreme violence, and after three attacks had been beaten off with great loss to him his troops succeeded at the fourth attempt in carrying the village of Loere. In the evening our allies counter-attacked and drove the enemy out, regaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

"Fierce fighting took place north of Kemmel village and in the neighborhood of Voormezele, which after a prolonged struggle, remains in the hands of our troops. In the afternoon the enemy again heavily attacked our positions at the Ridge Wood southwest of Voormezele, and was completely

repulsed. Some hundreds of prisoners were captured by us in this fighting.

"Local fighting also took place yesterday afternoon on the Lys battle front in the neighborhood of Givenchy, as a result of which 40 prisoners were captured by us.

"South of the Somme the fighting continued during the afternoon, to the advantage of the Allies' troops, in the Hangard-Villers-Bretonneux sector. Our line was again advanced at certain points and a hostile attack with tanks early in the afternoon was broken up by our fire and failed to develop. The number of prisoners captured by us in this area is over 900.

"Successful raids were carried out by us during the night in the neighborhood of Arleux (northeast of Arras) and in the Vieux-Berquin sector (southeast of Hazebrouck). We captured 20 prisoners.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

The War Office issued a statement, on Friday night, which reads as follows:

"North of the Lys River the battle is continuing fiercely on the whole front, from the neighborhood of Dranoutre to the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy has gained possession of Dranoutre, Kemmel Village and Mont Kemmel.

"The enemy's attack yesterday was made in great strength by nine German divisions. This morning the French and British troops counter-attacked, and succeeded at first in making some progress, capturing a number of prisoners. Later in the day the enemy renewed his attacks, directing his assaults with particular insistence against the positions from Loere to La Clytte and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. In the neighborhood of La Clytte and Scherpenberg all the enemy's attacks have been held, but, after severe fighting, in the course of which a series of determined attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to his troops, he succeeded in pressing our line back in the direction of Loere."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Today's official statement follows:

"During the night the artillery battle was continued along the front between Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard. There was no change in the situation.

"The Germans attacked our defenses on the line of the railroad west of Thennes, but were not able to approach our positions.

"We carried out successful raids in the region of the Oise Canal, near the Loivre and northeast of Carnillet, and took a number of prisoners.

"The artillery fighting was rather severe on the right bank of the Meuse."

The following statement was issued by the French War Office on Friday night: "Our troops counter-attacked the German lines this morning from Villers-Bretonneux to south of the Luce River and have succeeded, despite the fierce resistance of the enemy, who had brought up important forces, in retaking a large part of the ground which was lost yesterday. We have retaken the position at the monument south of Villers-Bretonneux, penetrated into the wood of Hangard-en-Santerre and conquered a part of the western portion of that village.

"The battle has been going on all day, and is continuing with exceptional violence. The Germans have tried to arrest our advance at any price, and have suffered great losses, which were inflicted by our artillery. The German resistance was most notable north of the wood of Hangard-en-Santerre, where the enemy seven times launched their assault battalions against our lines without forcing our valiant troops to give ground.

"The combat was no less fierce in the village of Hangard, which has changed hands three times during the day. South of the Luce River we have retaken positions which we have held in spite of all the efforts of the enemy. There have been intermittent bombardments on the right bank of the Luce River and at Hartmannswillerkopf."

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

"In the Arsa Valley Italian detachments penetrated three belts of wire defenses and surprised advanced enemy posts. In the Morbia Valley and at Dosso they captured 19 prisoners and destroyed a large portion of the enemy's defensive works. Our troops returned without loss, although the hostile artillery opened a concentration of fire on the attacked sectors.

"Intense artillery duels occurred on the Asiago Plateau and in the Brenta Valley."

SEA FORCES CLASH IN THE ADRIATIC

Service of the United Press Associations

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Two British destroyers defeated five Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic, the British Admiralty announced today.

"Two of our destroyers in the Adriatic engaged five Austrians," the report said. "The enemy fled to Durazzo for shelter. Five more British and two French destroyers joined in the pursuit toward Durazzo, which continued until after midnight on Monday. Our casualties were seven killed and 19 wounded.

"British air forces raided the sea-plane base at Durazzo, on Tuesday, and apparently were successful."

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—An official communication issued yesterday says:

"On the night of April 22-23 a detachment of our destroyers advanced in the Southern Adriatic against the Straits of Otranto.

"In the battle which followed with the enemy's light forces an enemy destroyer was seriously damaged. Our units returned without damage or losses."

FINAL REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION

Committee Named by Mr. Asquith in 1916 Against Exclusion of Enemy Traders

LONDON, England (Friday)—The committee headed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which was appointed by Herbert H. Asquith, then Premier, in 1916, to consider the question of trade and industrial reconstruction after the war, has issued its final report. It deals largely with the treatment of enemy companies.

The committee generally is against the exclusion, except for a limited period, either of foreign shipping from British ports or of enemy banking, insurance and trading institutions from operating in the United Kingdom.

The committee considers that it would neither be practical nor economically sound to attempt to make the Empire entirely self-supporting in the matter of raw materials. The committee foresees the inevitability under modern conditions of the formation of combinations to control domestic marketing and sales of overseas productions and thinks that public opinion, hitherto antagonistic, will have to be modified.

SIR WILLIAM WEIR
AIRCRAFT DIRECTOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The vacancy in the Government caused by Lord Rothermere's resignation is now filled by the appointment of Sir William Weir as Director of Aircraft Production, who was one of Mr. Lloyd George's discoveries in Scotland when he started the Ministry of Munitions. He has been connected with the Ministry of Munitions from its start and then went to the Air Board as Director-General of Aircraft Production.

A Glasgow business man thoroughly experienced in big scale production, Sir William Weir has certainly done well in the service of the Government, increased the output of aircraft enormously, and he will at any rate take up the air ministry with a highly successful reputation in every other sphere of his works. Winston Churchill eulogized him in Parliament on Thursday. There were no limits to the results which had been and would be achieved in connection with aircraft, he said. This was owing to the remarkable work of Sir William Weir, who was fitted more than any other man to express swiftly the changing war conditions in terms of maximum supply. He was not only a great producer, but a man of war intuitions of very high order.

CANADIAN NEWS
PRINT STATEMENT

MONTREAL, Quebec—Canadian news print paper manufacturers replied last night to the memorial addressed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association to the Canadian Government, asking for governmental restriction on the export of news print paper to foreign countries. All news print exports from Canada, they assert, are made under licenses issued by the War Trade Board which, they say, is a sufficient guarantee that none of it passes into unfriendly hands.

The shortage in news print paper, according to the manufacturers, is due to the ill-advised efforts to publishers to get their paper too cheaply. "This, they say, has kept the Canadian end of the industry from being further developed.

HEARING CONTINUED
IN RHODESIAN CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In the Rhodesian land case, Mr. Leslie Scott concluded his speech for the natives. A dominant factor, he said, was that the whole territory, both Matabeleland and Mashonaland, had been a British protectorate since 1891 and continued to be a protectorate after the war of 1893, the Crown, deliberately abstaining from in any way changing the country's constitutional status. The 1893 war was a domestic war.

The Attorney-General for the

Hand Drawn Work
Scrim Curtains

Values for the remaining days of the

April Sale

Are equally as attractive as those shown throughout the month. Examples of the values in curtains: Double tie hemstitched pair, 2.75 Double tie insertion, pair, 3.25 Double tie stitch, lace motifs, pair, 3.50 Cluny insertions and edges, pair, 4.00

Other Scrim Curtains—with Cluny insertions and edges, combined with hand drawn work, white or beige, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00 pair.

Also great values in Cretonnes and Prints, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Chandler & Co.
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Crown dismissed as impossible the company's early claim on the basis of conquest. Anyone securing a concession from Lobengula could blackmail the company to buy him out whether his concession was valid or not. The district was larger than the United Kingdom and worth over £1,000,000. Lippert, who was a German, secured a concession tainted with every shoddy circumstance of suspicion. Here was a crown protectorate about to be developed by the company. Suddenly Lobengula was found to have parted, not merely with the whole of the property in his country, but with his entire right to tax that property. At first the company appeared to resist the concession altogether, but afterward acquired it as more businesslike and profitable.

The Crown recognized that it was a dangerous concession to be in the hands of a great progressive European power, and that it was better for the company to have it, and accordingly sanctioned the transfer of the concession.

LORD RHONDDA'S
POSITION DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Although no official announcement has yet been issued, it is freely stated in the press that Lord Rhondda has resigned, but is being pressed to stay on.

Despite criticism from various directions, Lord Rhondda is regarded as having been a marked success as Food Controller. Indeed, he has probably won as much approval and esteem in his office as any Food Controller conceivably could. The Ministry has become progressively more certain and confident in its handling of the food situation and has certainly won the esteem of the interests affected, as well as of the public.

Lord Rhondda is a man of the utmost resolution and certainly one of the ablest business men in the country and these qualities have been much in demand in connection with his office. At the Palace Chambers, opposite the House of Commons, he had gathered round him an extremely well-balanced staff of civil servants on the one hand and men of proved business ability on the other.

The success which perhaps most impressed the public was his feat in practically eliminating food queues and his application of rationing to the country was carried through with a maximum of care and forethought and a minimum of inconvenience to all concerned. By decentralizing the work of the Food Ministry, Lord Rhondda enabled localities to play a large part in solving their own local problems and eliminated any criticism that might have reasonably been based on the claim that a central office in London did not know local needs.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 37.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

MENNONITE LEADERS
WAIVE THEIR HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak.—Joseph Wits and J. P. Antz, leaders of the Russian-German Mennonites, have waived their preliminary hearing and are being held under bonds of \$2000 until the next federal grand jury. They are charged with trying to bribe military officers to obtain relief from military duty for 14 Mennonite young men.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO
URUGUAY NOT LIKED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—It is rumored here that the German reply to Uruguay's inquiry as to whether the German Government considered that a state of war existed between Uruguay and Germany is an unsatisfactory one. It is expected an official statement on this subject will be issued at once.



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DETAILS OF GERMAN PLOTS IN SPAIN

El Sol of Madrid Still Continues Its Revelations and Other Papers Make No Secret of Their Sympathy With Policy

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The remarkable character of the disclosures which are being made as to the German intrigues with the foremost Spanish anarchists, and the endeavors made by the officials of the German Embassy to set the anarchists at work on a great and general plot for the disturbance of the country, does not diminish, as the tale, so well substantiated, continues. Proceedings, so it is notified, are to be taken against El Sol for the publication, but that intrepid journal still goes on with its amazing narrative taken mainly from the anarchist chief, Miguel Pascual, and confirmed and corroborated in other quarters; and it should be added that many papers which have already come under the displeasure of the authorities for having quoted bits from these revelations, still make no secret of sympathy for El Sol and its patriotic endeavor.

Thus La Epoca, which is of quite a different political complexion from the other newspaper, in commenting editorially upon the circumstance that El Sol persisted in saying that it was right that it should denounce the facts that had come to its knowledge, remarks that "there is an aspect of the matter which, quite independent of all politics, and setting on one side the individuality of the nation which is concerned in the case today, deserves to be examined. Foreign subjects enjoy civil, but not political rights, and for that reason it is held they should hold themselves far aloof from home political affairs. If that is the case with private individuals, this paper says, what must we say of the case of a foreign personage who fills the office of ambassador? National independence is injured by such acts, wherever they come from, and it is a matter deserving the attention of the Government."

Pascual tells of the German vendetta against the Count de Romanones, the broad fact of which was, of course, well known, few campaigns that have ever been waged in the ardent press of Madrid ever having exceeded in ferocity and unscrupulousness that which the Germanophile newspapers, in most cases owned by Germans or subsidized by the German Government, directed against the Count when he was the head of the Liberal Government. Pascual was consulted by the Embassy authorities at the beginning of this campaign. "I had a long conversation," he says, "with von Stohrer, the first secretary to the Embassy, and Herr Grimm. We were talking about home politics. Their indignation against the Count was evidently increasing. Like the others, this interview took place in the Embassy. Von Stohrer intimated to me that it was absolutely necessary that the Count should be made to vacate office within 15 days, counting from the date on which that interview took place. He spoke to me of the newspaper campaign against that 'contrabandista,' as he called him. He gave me to understand, and I received the news with some surprise, that this said newspaper campaign had cost them a great deal of money. However, in spite of this, the Ambassador said that he and all the others were quite satisfied. Yet with all its violence and its long duration, that campaign did not yield all the desired results."

The editor of El Sol says that he has in his possession the most complete and detailed information of what happened at the Embassy in regard to the campaign against the Count de Romanones and has proved the truth of his information. But although satisfied about it, it is of such a remarkable character, so very sensational, that he prefers not to publish it in a journal that has acquired a reputation for its seriousness. A detailed report on the most alarming circumstances was, however, being sent to the President of the Council. There was a remarkable interview between Grimm and Pascual in the Plaza de España; that was the case of ten or a dozen anarchists meeting to hear a letter read which had been received from an anonymous correspondent signed by an initial which they knew; there came to Madrid a mysterious individual who was given hospitality in Pascual's house; but such matters need not be more than distantly referred to.

Speaking of the German and anarchist propaganda, Pascual said: "One of the leaflets in which von Stohrer was most interested, and which he desired should be reproduced in Madrid, was one published in Barcelona by the Federation of Anarchist Societies of Catalonia and commended by the journal, Tierra y Libertad. The cutting from this periodical was sent along to me by Herr Grimm so that I might get on with the reproduction of the leaflet, and this was distributed in large quantities. That same week the societies known as 'Accion Anarquista' and 'Solidaridad Humana' held a joint meeting in Madrid at which they decided to reproduce these pamphlets, making it clear to their chief that these Madrid anarchists were in solid agreement with the declarations of their Catalan comrades. The pamphlet said: "People of Spain! "The anarchist groups, 'Solidaridad Humana' and 'Accion Anarquista,' of Madrid, make the words of their Catalan comrades their own, and affirm their anti-war principles, opposing the political usurpers who would deliver the people to the barbarous European struggle. The present moments demand all your attention; they appeal to you for all your interest. A hand-

ful of ambitious and impudent persons, intent solely on their business and paying little attention to the sufferings of others, so long as they make colossal fortunes, have set themselves to the ignoble task of shaping public opinion and preparing the people for a decision by which Spain will depart from her neutrality. There are united in an infamous association a number of men who, until yesterday, were of opposite political views, who hold their conclaves and plot together in secret places, preparing the catastrophe which must sow desolation, mourning and grief throughout the land of Spain."

"Seated in the editorial offices of the newspapers, secreted in the ministers' chambers, they work with diligence at their criminal enterprise. They would sell you, people, as cattle are sold! They would hand you over as a thing without thought to the highest bidder, to the one who gives the most! Shall we allow such a thing to happen? Shall we consent to their treating us as slaves, like beasts without a will? It is said that we ought to join ourselves to the group of nations that offers the best guarantees for the prosperity and the aggrandizement of the country."

"The war is a good thing only for a few profiteers in the big industries who are able to make enormous gains by selling useless stocks for the hungry soldiers; to a few bankers who get themselves out of difficulties by means of loans; to half a dozen politicians. War is not a good thing for the small agriculturist, the small trader, the laborer. For these it is the whip, the most terrible lash that was ever known."

"Down, then, with the war! Down with those who make it! Down with those who defend it! For the sake of our children who would be destroyed amidst the horror of the battles, for the sake of the men born in other lands who have done us no harm, for the sake of our cities that would be destroyed by shells, for the sake of future generations that would bear the evil results of our folly, for progress, for Humanity—Down with the war! Down with its supporters! Long live the peace of peoples!"

"The Federation of the Anarchist Groups of Catalonia." "As the result of the circulation of this pamphlet," said Pascual, "and the way in which the desires of the Embassy were carried through, I was congratulated by von Stohrer and Grimm, and they asked me to name to them the cost of all that I had done. Also, by way of a gratuity, they handed me 500 pesetas. This pamphlet was also reprinted in enormous quantities by the Embassy, seeing that it was to their interest that it should be circulated in all parts."

NEW COCOA TRADE REGULATIONS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued three orders regulating the cocoa trade. The raw cocoa (prices) order provides that no raw cocoa may be sold at a price exceeding the fair value, which is to be ascertained by committees of brokers appointed by the Food Controller of London and Liverpool. The Food Controller has fixed the top price for the best grade of each variety of raw cocoa, and this list of prices, which may be modified from time to time, has been communicated to the trade. The committees of brokers will fix the price of the lower grades in accordance with the usual trade customs as to grading. All contracts for the sale of raw cocoa must be in a form approved by the Food Controller, and for this purpose the Food Controller has approved the customary London and Liverpool contracts. The contract must have attached to it a grading certificate, or a certified copy of a grading certificate issued by the grading committee in respect of the raw cocoa sold, and the price set out on the grading certificate will constitute the fair value of the raw cocoa. No raw cocoa may be sold unless it has been graded, and persons desirous of selling raw cocoa should make application to the chairman, cocoa grading committee, either at 40, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 3, or care of the Liverpool General Brokers Association, 13, Rumbold Street, Liverpool. The order does not apply to raw cocoa which is not intended for consumption to the United Kingdom, or to raw cocoa purchased by a manufacturer of cocoa powder from a person residing outside the United Kingdom.

By the cocoa butter (provisional prices) order, the maximum wholesale price of cocoa-butter is fixed at 1s. 6d. per pound when the sale is by the manufacturer, and at 1s. 7d. per pound when the sale is otherwise than by the manufacturer. The wholesale prices are fixed on the basis that the ordinary trade customs as to delivery, packing, and payment are applicable to the transaction. The retail price is fixed at 2s. per lb.

The cocoa powder order provides for the making of two grades of cocoa powder, grade A, which corresponds to the ordinary proprietary brands, and grade B, which corresponds to the ordinary loose powder. At least 40 per cent of the cocoa powder sold by a manufacturer in any month must be grade B powder. The maximum wholesale price for grade A powder is fixed at 2s. 8d. per pound, and for grade B powder at 19s. per cwt., if sold loose, or 23s. 4d. per cwt. if sold packed in cartons. The maximum retail price for grade A powder is fixed at 3s. 2d. per pound, and for grade B powder at 2s. 2d. per pound if sold loose, or 2s. 6d. per pound if sold packed in cartons. From April 22, 1918, no cocoa powder except grade A powder may be sold at prices exceeding those applicable to grade B powder. From April 8, 1918, no cocoa shell or any mixture other than chocolate containing more than 5 per cent cocoa shell may be sold by retail at a price exceeding 6d. per pound.

THE ORIGINS OF GLASGOW PRINTING

Interesting Book Exhibition Organized by the Glasgow Bibliographical Society Is Held in Scottish City

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Glasgow Bibliographical Society was founded in 1912 for the purpose of fostering the study of bibliography in the west of Scotland, and of exploring fields of local literature which hitherto have been somewhat neglected. Besides issuing several volumes of valuable "Records," the society has already held a most successful exhibition of the works of Robert and Andrew Foulis, those princes of Glasgow printers, whose magnificent folios rank high among the finest products of the world's presses. The council has now organized another exhibition, smaller as befits present times, but none the less interesting and informative. It was at first designed to limit the volumes shown to the first hundred books printed in Glasgow, but copies of some known books could not be obtained, while the existence of others that might have fallen within the scope of the exhibition could only be inferred. It was therefore resolved to show "A Century of Books Printed in Glasgow, 1638-39" in which would be included every available book issued in Glasgow from the beginning. The council has succeeded far beyond its expectation, and the exhibition is unique in the history of bibliography. An elaborate catalogue with copious annotations has been prepared and should prove a most valuable addition to the history of Scottish printing.

Scotland lagged considerably behind the nations of Western Europe in introducing printing within its borders. The royal license setting up what is believed to be the first Scottish press was not granted till 1507, and for more than a century thereafter printing was practically confined to Edinburgh. Aberdeen was the second city to acquire a permanent press, which it did in 1622, and Glasgow took 16 years more before it could follow the example of its sister university towns. Its first press was established in 1638. It is now impossible to discover what were the exact circumstances which, in that year, led George Anderson to transport his office from Edinburgh to Glasgow: the records of the Town Council and of the university seem to indicate that each body had its share in the transaction. The year was that of the famous Glasgow assembly, which abolished Episcopacy throughout Scotland, and it is noteworthy that the first product of the new press is a protestation made by the members of the assembly against the withdrawal from it of the King's Commissioner, when that august official discovered that the members were resolved to disregard the behests of his royal master. The probability, therefore, is that the religious situation had something to do with Glasgow's obtaining at last the privilege of a press of its own. The "Protestation" is accounted a scarcity, yet no fewer than six copies have been secured for the exhibition and are laid out to show various typographical changes that were made as it passed through the press.

It cannot be said that the press thus begun was, for at least the first century of its existence, a credit to the university town in which it was located. Its operations were confined to one printer at a time, and neither equipment nor workmanship was of the first order. There is hardly a book which has any special merit as a fine specimen of the "art that preserves art." George Anderson continued in the city till 1647, and during that time his books were neither better nor worse than those of his contemporaries, for it was the age of mediocre printing everywhere. To him, however, belongs the credit of printing the first Scottish books in Hebrew characters—John Row's "Grammar" and "Lexicon," each of which bears the date 1644. His widow carried on his work for two years longer, and then finding Glasgow unsuitable removed to Edinburgh. The town was without a printer till 1657, when her son was induced by the magistrates to start again in the west. In four years he had his barn and left for Edinburgh where he ultimately became King's printer with a monopoly that set the whole trade in Scotland by the ears for many a day. As printer to the town he was succeeded by Robert Sanders, who had no training for the craft. Although Sanders never ventured to print anything larger than a quarto, except perhaps one or two royal proclamations, and the theses which university students had publicly to defend before they were admitted to graduation, he yet produced a few books which had a certain merit. His black letter editions of the poems of Sir David Lindsay and of Blind Harry are beautiful books. Our knowledge of the lives and activities of these early printers, however, is of the most meager kind, and the chief object of the exhibition is represented by Dr. Sylvester Rattray's "Aditus Novus" and "Prognosis Medica," in which many startling statements are made about natural phenomena. Grammars and school-books, mainly in Latin, show how the youth of the city were trained and how conservative our forefathers were in their educational methods.

From what has thus been indicated, it will be seen that the exhibition has more than a merely bibliographical and literary interest. It sets forth, as almost nothing else could have done, the intellectual and moral culture of the time it represents, and throws a valuable side light upon the Seventeenth Century conditions of a city which has grown to such enormous proportions in these last days.

Three separate editions of James Durham's massive exposition of the Ten Commandments appeared within two years. The great controversies of the time are only lightly touched upon. The fierce attack on Archbishop Laud by Robert Baillie is represented by the anonymous book named "Ladensium Autokatacrisis," but no word seems to have been printed concerning the equally notorious Archbishop Sharpe. Certain university squabbles have their place in such a book as "The Great and New Art of Weighing Vanity," by Prof. James Gregory, a burlesque on a work by George Sinclair, the author of the celebrated "Satan's Invisible World Discovered." The quarrel which broke out between Bishop Burnet and the Duke of Lauderdale is illustrated in the copies of the Bishop's "Vindication of the Church and State of Scotland," from one of which the dedication to Burnet's former friend has been removed by the printer. Natural science is represented by Dr. Sylvester Rattray's "Aditus Novus" and "Prognosis Medica," in which many startling statements are made about natural phenomena. Grammars and school-books, mainly in Latin, show how the youth of the city were trained and how conservative our forefathers were in their educational methods.

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of the infamous Duke of Lauderdale, that scourge of the Covenanters, although there is no evidence that the printer ever truckled to or aided the persecutor. The evidence, indeed, is all the other way, for the large majority of the religious and devotional books he produced came from authors belonging to the oppressed party. Scottish printers have always been notable for independence of mind, and the craftsmen whose works are on exhibition did not prove wanting in the assertion of their liberty and manhood when the nation was passing through a series of fiery ordeals. Only once or twice, so far as is known, were the first Glasgow printers reduced to publishing books or pamphlets anonymously, for fear of possible consequences. Sanders, in fact, openly broke the artificial bonds formed by the King's monopoly, and gallantly suffered imprisonment as a result.

Before the introduction of printing into their city, Glasgow authors had to send their books to Edinburgh or to the continent to be reproduced, and some continued that practice even after they had a press at their doors. Robert Baillie, principal of the university, complained bitterly that he could not get his books printed to his satisfaction anywhere in the country and dispatched them abroad to be set up. Zachary Boyd, however, the famous minister of the barony, who had the courage to beard Oliver Cromwell when he visited the city, patriotically transferred his work to Glasgow as soon as Anderson settled in the city, and for a time Anderson's office might almost be



Glasgow coat of arms
As used by Robert Sanders, the Elder, in some of his books

looked upon as Boyd's private press. Book after book of his poetical renderings of the Bible were sent out for the edification of the people, and probably the version of the twenty-third Psalm, nearly as it is now sung, first saw the light from Anderson's office. The only writer that really shared with Boyd the energies of the printer was David Dickson, the well-known Scottish divine, at one time professor of Greek in the university and later of divinity. His works were expositions of the Scriptures and were so popular that a second edition of his long commentary on the Epistles was called for in two years. The fashion thus set of sending out theological and religious books continued to characterize the Glasgow press for more than a century, and as a consequence a considerable majority of the volumes shown in the exhibition belong to that category. Today Glasgow is a great working and middle class center. The books published by the first presses in it show that it early acquired that character. They appealed to those who needed their practical help, and so heartily were they welcomed that whole editions of them have been read and thumbed out of existence.

Copyright in the modern sense of the word did not exist at the period covered by the exhibition, and the cases show that literary piracy was an every-day occurrence. English authors had their works freely reprinted, and there is no evidence that their consent was either asked or given. In this way the books of Matthew Pool, Richard Baxter, John Downham, Thomas Vincent, Matthew Mead, William Dyer and John Flavel, all well-known divines across the border, appeared from the Glasgow press, and were eagerly read by the people of the city and neighborhood. Hugh Binning and Andrew Gray exercised their ministry in Glasgow or its suburbs, and the astonishing popularity of their discourses is shown by the fact that they were later issued in thousands from the local press.

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LETTERS

What Farmers Get Out of It

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There has been much discussion and considerable criticism of the Government in connection with the recent recommendation that the price of wheat be advanced. In this respect it may be of interest to get the personal viewpoint of a wheat farmer. During the past winter the writer has received letters from a northern Minnesota farmer who is compelled by climatic conditions to confine his crop largely to wheat. Following are extracts from these letters:

"I see by the papers you are having serious labor troubles in your town. We get quite used to labor troubles up here with the I. W. W.'s at harvest and threshing time. Last fall they demanded \$8 a day and board for eight hours' work. We are getting a poor deal from the Government on our wheat compared to prices on other things. We got \$2.06 here for number one northern. My wheat had a six per cent dockage so that cuts it down 12 cents a bushel, leaving me \$1.94. It costs six cents a bushel to get it threshed, besides I furnished all the help. That leaves it \$1.88 and I got 12 bushels to the acre and one-half of the crop. That leaves me \$11.28 per acre for all my work and expenses on an acre. That isn't so bad if we could do that every year, but last year I got only two bushels to the acre for my share and only got \$1.15 per bushel. Corn is selling for about \$1.75 per bushel and a 40 bushel yield would make \$70 per acre and yet the Government doesn't set any price on corn."

"Now we are satisfied with the price of wheat, but we think the Government ought to get busy and regulate prices on other things. In fact, everything we have to buy is dearer out of sight. Beans 20 cents a pound, overalls \$2.50 per pair. A plow is \$140, a binder \$200. And still the people in town accuse the farmers of being unloyal because they say they haven't money to buy Liberty Bonds with. Now I want to tell you that, with a few exceptions, the farmers here are the most loyal people in the country, for they are all making extra efforts to put in all the crop they possibly can when they know positively they won't any more than break even. The merchants will all tell you that it costs so much more to do business now than it did and of course it is a fact, for you will see that they all have fine cars to ride around the country in, and they have to be all dressed up all the time and are away from the business so much they have to have a lot of extra help. If we are to win this war, it is up to some one besides the farmer to make good."

A later letter says: "I suppose it will be spring here again pretty soon and we will have to be up and at it again. You know we are expected to produce more now than we ever have before. Honestly, it makes me laugh to hear this rot in the papers about how it is up to the farmers to make an extra effort to get in more crop even if they have to work longer hours to do it, when we all know there never was a farmer in the country who didn't always try to raise all he could and put in hours that are too long for any human. In the busy season here we start at 4 a. m. and are lucky if we get done by 9 p. m. We will do all we can and take what we get for the stuff; but do you know flour is the cheapest thing on earth you can buy now. We fellows up here that raise wheat have to buy with every 50 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of corn meal or oat meal, and we can buy wheat flour here or any place else for \$5.50 per hundred and we have to pay \$7.50 per hundred for corn meal. If we kick they say we are not patriotic. Honestly, I don't like corn meal very well, but if the Government wants to send all the wheat to Europe to win this war I will be glad to eat corn all the time, and I would like to see the people on farms in this country get an even break once. I am not kicking about the price of wheat, for it is plenty high enough, but a lot of other things should be put down."

(Signed) ALEX CALVERT.
Fort Smith, Ark., April 8, 1918.

No Get-Rich-Quick in Farming
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

While the enclosed clipping from The Christian Science Monitor of the 12th refers to Canada, I cannot believe conditions there are so much more favorable to corn production than here, although the section mentioned may have a greater yield per acre and the price much more per bushel. Still, it is a most unusual corn yield for a very limited acreage that will produce a harvest value of \$500 for each bushel of seed sown, as is indicated in the clipping where it states that shortage of 10,000 bushels of seed would mean a loss of about \$5,000,000 to the farmers.

Let us compare this figure with results in this country as a whole. A bushel will plant about four acres. According to government statistics the average yield is above 30 bushels per acre. In other words a bushel of seed averages about 120 bushels of corn for the entire country, for which

the producer received on an average of \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, or say \$300. It might be the \$500 loss for each bushel not sown would represent what the public would pay for the results of this bushel, but certainly does not represent the loss to the farmer.

I venture the assertion, based on my experience with farm crop costs, that in many cases this year, in this country anyway, the selling price of a bushel of corn from the farm will be very little if any more than the cost of producing that bushel, considering the cost of seed, labor to plant, cultivate and harvest, labor of preparing soil to plant and depreciation of planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery.

To refer again to the figures: 50,000 uncultivated acres represents a loss to the farmer of \$5,000,000, or a loss of \$100 per acre. Now \$100 has been made on corn, but not for a whole section of country. In 1915, for this country, the yield per acre was about 30 bushels and the farmer received an average of 70 cents per bushel, or \$21 per acre. If corn is twice as high today at the farm, the producer still received less than \$50 per acre, taking the country as a whole, which must be done, and not consider an isolated case of immense yield with all conditions favorable. Many things can and do ruin a corn crop so that nothing whatever is realized; among them being:

- (1) Excessive rain preventing the preparing of ground.
- (2) Killing frosts in the fall before corn is matured, due to planting too late.
- (3) Or, given an early spring, ground is prepared and sown, only to catch a frost after it is up.
- (4) Drouth during growing season.
- (5) Excessive rain during growing season.

This letter is not written in a pessimistic attitude. No one more than the farmer must apply optimism to his work. But the impression seems to prevail among those not engaged in the ceaseless struggle for food production that farmers as a class are striding toward wealth at a pace that would completely outdistance the wearer of the famous seven-league boots. And the statement as made in the above-mentioned clipping, that the failure to sow a bushel of corn will mean a loss of from \$400 to \$600 to the farmer, would surely make many a city worker seriously consider the advisability of possessing himself of a bushel of corn, four acres of land and a start toward independence.

Just to assist him to see the other side of the question, will you kindly publish this in your "Letters" column, reprinting the clipping?

(Signed) E. G. CARR.
Gaspert, N. Y., April 13, 1918.

(Clipping referred to by Mr. Carr)
WINDSOR, Ont.—Farmers of Essex and Kent counties are appealing to the Border Chamber of Commerce for assistance in urging the Government to take immediate action to obtain seed corn from the United States, there being a shortage of more than 10,000 bushels. If this seed is not at once procured, they say, more than 50,000 acres will remain uncultivated, and that the farmers of the two counties will lose from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

RAILROAD COMMISSION RIGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The right of a state railroad commission to control and regulate a baggage and cab company is upheld in a decision by the Georgia Railroad Commission.

U. S. Food Administration
(in circular issued Feb. 15) recommends in Group 1, "Old Fashioned Chocolate Creams with bitter-sweet coating."

We Offer a 4 lb. Box of

Bell's
The Original
Old Fashioned
Chocolate Creams

Prepared within 1000 miles for \$2.00
Prepared 1000 to 1400 miles for \$2.35
Try them. They are the best made.

J. S. Bell Confectionery Co.
CAMBRIDGE "A" Station, BOSTON, MASS.

THE OUTSIDE
of a refrigerator is just as important as the inside. It should be thoroughly painted before varnishing to protect it from dampness.

THE EDDY
REFRIGERATOR
Has three coats of best lead and oil under the varnish.

INSIST ON PAINT—
NOT JUST VARNISH
The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy

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LECTURE
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science
BY
DR. WALTON HUBBARD, C.S.B.,
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Member of the Board of Lecturers of This Church
IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE, Falmouth and Norway Streets,
Back Bay, Boston
Monday Evening, April 29, at Eight O'Clock
You Are Cordially Invited

MOBILIZING WAR RESOURCES URGED

Dr. Talcott Williams Declares Boys of 18 Should Be Called — Women Doing Their Part — Labor Standardization Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Academy of Political and Social Sciences, which began its twenty-second annual meeting in this city on Friday, is giving over its entire time to discussions connected with various features of the war. The general subject is "Mobilizing America's Resources for the War."

One of the principal addresses of the day was delivered by Dr. Talcott Williams. One of the striking features of his talk was his advocacy of conscripting boys of 18. "The selective draft, as it is now organized," he said, "does not properly organize the resources of the country for war. By not calling out the boys from 18 on we have lost a valuable asset which is being utilized by every European country. The number who would be added to our army would total 1,500,000 men." Dr. Williams took General E. S. Crowder's place on the program after the latter had telegraphed that he could not attend.

An enthusiastic report on the mobilization of women was made by Mrs. Nevada Hitchcock of this city. State Chairman of the home economics department of the Council of National Defense. Men and women prominent in educational circles and the public life of every part of the country are in attendance.

Among the other speakers of the day were Leo S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph L. France, Miles M. Dawson and Lawrence Veiller. The special topic of the evening session was "Stimulation of Labor Efficiency." The principal speaker was William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who expressed the opinion that labor conditions at the present time are "chaotic" and the time would come when the Government would have to standardize wages and time.

SPEECHES FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—Richmond Pearson Hobson will make several speeches in Louisiana in the interest of ratification of the federal prohibition amendment. William Jennings Bryan will speak at Baton Rouge when the Legislature is in session.

BRAND'S
A-1 SAUCE



Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by

Brand's A-1 Sauce

"Always in good taste"

Use it in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction of flavor.

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Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

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GLORIOUS CALIFORNIA
NATIVE FLOWER SEEDS
GROW ANYWHERE
Collection of ten distinct named varieties
\$1.00. All mixture 50c. Lupine, Blazing Star, California Poppy, Holly Blue Eyes, Innocence, Clarkia, Farewell to Spring, etc., etc.
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1801 10th Avenue Oakland, Cal.

Send Your Old Hats
Straws, Panamas and Felt
We Return Them Like NEW

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Hair Nets
Cap or Fringe, made of real hair, three for 25 cents. Let us match your hair.

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MacEWEN'S, Riverside, Cal.

Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$3.00 per year and upwards.
Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid, etc. WM. HENSEN, Paddock Bldg., 301 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

May Sale Suits

With the greatly enlarged department and the largest showing of suits in their history, Chandler & Co. present a great May Sale of Suits—many show decided values.

Serge Suits

Their own navy serge
\$35 and \$45

The May Sale presents the newest styles, the better qualities and the most complete lines at the above wanted prices, and they are but slightly higher, if any, than suits of like quality were priced a year ago—in the same superlative material.

Jersey Suits

\$25 to \$35

The most beautiful qualities in wool jersey, also in silk jersey—the latest styles—belted and have pockets, and many with trimmings of contrasting shades; others in the sleeveless styles, with revers in contrast. Navy, white, gray, copen, tan and heather mixtures.

May Sale Misses' Suits

Greatest Spring assortments shown in misses' suits in Chandler & Co.'s history. The May sale presents the newest and best styles, colors and materials.

Misses' Serge Suits

\$25 and \$35

In navy and other blues. Every one has the newest style features—such as snug shoulders—tight sleeves—vestee effects, silk over-collars, etc.

Misses' Jersey Suits

\$25 and \$35

Misses' Jersey suits in striking new models. There has been a great business in Jersey suits and there is a great demand for the new models. Nearly 100 were ordered for May delivery. All the new features in collars, cuffs, buttons, backs, trimmings, etc., and in the most reasonable prices.

May Sale Skirts

Enlarged department on the street floor, new store, showing more complete assortments than ever before.

Wash Skirts

3.00 to 7.50

Golfines, gabardines, Venetian cloth, needlecord, and these fabrics represent nine-tenths of the fashionable wash skirt materials. Every skirt a model for style—in the smart, straight lines—plenty of fullness but no flare—deep pockets—large pearl buttons.

SILK SKIRTS—Wash satin, la jerez, tricolette, baronette, royalty satin, etc., 15.00 to 25.00.

Silk Petticoats

May Sale values at

5.95

Special new lot of washable satin petticoats from our own fine material in chiffon, flesh and white—taffeta petticoats and silk jersey top petticoats with taffeta flounces, in street shades.

May Sale Underwear

Cotton—Hand Emb. Philippine—Silk

This annual event will be noteworthy—not only because of the *special prices*, but because of the *complete assortments*—as the enlarged underwear and corset departments now occupy an entire floor in the new building.

Makers have made concessions—we have made concessions

Philippine Nightgowns

Sleeveless models, scalloped sleeves, slashed sleeves, cap sleeves—colado, eyelet and solid designs. **3.00**
Also lovely models. Special at 2.45

Philippine Chemises

In both plain and envelope styles—many matching the nightgowns in a number of designs. **2.45 and 3.00**

Philippine Petticoats

Fine quality cambric and nainsook tops—with scalloped flounces. **3.00**

White Petticoats

Cambric and nainsook tops. Trimmed with firm embroidery and rows of Val. lace. Lace tr. underlays. **2.00**

Nainsook Nightgowns

Fine materials, touches of emb. Val. laces, pintucks, cap sleeves, emb. insets, shirrings. **3.00**

SAMPLE UNDERWEAR at Great Reductions

Four hundred pieces from a manufacturer of high-grade undermuslins.

1.00 to 5.00 Envelope Chemises, attractively trimmed. **.69c to .35c**

1.50 to 3.00 Nightgowns, fine materials and trimmed. **1.00 to 2.00**

Special Vest Chemises, lace trimmed batiste. **.59c**

Extra Size Underwear

Special section in the enlarged department devoted to moderately priced undergarments for larger women.

Over Three Hundred Franco and Elvira Corsets, extra heavy quality materials—in white and flesh broche, flesh satin. Some with elastic tops for misses and for sport wear—others for average and slight figures. Last January we purchased part of the material at a price. **2.95**

Mail Orders Filled

Nightgowns

In batiste and nainsook—both in elaborate and simple styles. Among the newest are the sleeveless models. **2.00**

Envelope Chemises

Empire bodice and regulation styles—with laces and emb. Many matching nightgowns. **2.00**

Combinations

Nainsook and Berkeley cambric—with closed or open drawers, and skirt. Trimmed with convent edges, laces and embroideries. **2.00**

Underwear SPECIALLY PRICED 1.00

Nightgowns in sleeveless models, slip-over and Empire effects, tailored styles, trimmed with emb. and laces. Envelope chemises in bodice effects, regulation styles, trimmed with rows of insertions and edges, and emb.

Silk Underwear

Odd pieces specially priced

26 Envelope Chemises, sunbeam and crepe de chine. **3.00 2.35**

7 Satin Chemises. **5.00 3.95**

5 Envelope Chemises, nymph silk. **5.00 3.95**

6 Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises. **5.00 3.95**

7 Silk Camisoles. **1.00 .50**

12 Silk Camisoles. **1.50 to 2.00 1.00**

20 Crepe de Chine Camisoles. **3.00 2.00**

20 Crepe de Chine Nightgowns. **3.95 3.00**

Misses' Underwear

A new section in the enlarged department—An excellent range in silk and cotton pieces at moderate prices.

Corsets

400 Brassieres—white and flesh, trimmed with firm linen laces. Price. **1.00**
180 Pink Satin Corsets, elastic tops. **2.95**

Mail Orders Filled

Silk Camisoles

Washable satin and crepe de chine—with tops of Georgette, some hand emb. in tints, slip-over and regulation. **2.00**

Silk Bloomers

Washable satin and crepe de chine—cut full, trimming of hemstitched insets of satin, ruffles of Val. lace. **3.00**

Silk Envelope Chemises

With Calais laces in combination with Georgette. Others lace tr. and tailored. In crepe de chine and washable satin. **3.00**

Silk Nightgowns

Tailored and lace tr. bands of Georgette, touches of shirring. **5.00**

Silk Nightgowns

In crepe de chine, showing novelty medallions, lace insertions, hand embroidered, etc. **7.95 to 29.50**

Silk Nightgowns, 3.95

Crepe de chine—in bodice style—unusual value.

Custom-Made Nightgowns

Finer quality crepe de chine—in Empire and sleeveless styles—some combined with satin and Georgette. **7.95**

Silk Camisoles

Satin and crepe de chine in a number of charming lace trimmed styles. **1.00**

Inexpensive Underwear

Corset covers, Windsor crepe bloomers, drawers, fine materials, lace and emb. trimmed. Excellent assortment at **79c**

About 200 Corsets in an odd lot—heavy silk broche, batiste, coutil—new models. Values 6.00 to 8.00. Specially priced. **3.95**

224 Chandler Specials and Elvira Corsets, flesh and white silk broche—three models for slight and average figures. Values 5.00 and 6.00. Price. **3.50**

Mail Orders Filled

May Sale Waists

Special values have been secured for this annual event—more important than ever in the enlarged department, street floor, new store.

The usual great savings in this annual event

OVER A THOUSAND WAISTS—In batiste, voile, linen and dimity. There are dressy models with rich Val. lace trimmings, embroidered organdie collars and vestees—tailored styles with high or low collars, pleated and tucked bosoms, hemstitching in effective block designs. Others show box plaiting and other features of more expensive waists. **2.95**

HUNDREDS OF WAISTS—In crepe de chine, crepe Georgette, wash silks, voile and linen—showing slip-on styles, sport and dressy models. Many with touches of dainty embroideries and Val. and filet lace trimmings. Others in combinations of Georgette with satin, with pin and cluster tucks, new collars and cuffs. A great many are faithful reproductions of waists at much higher prices. **5.75**

May Sale Hats

A complete showing at

Chandler & Co. **\$10 \$15 \$25** Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Specializing in hats from our own workrooms results in the

Utmost in style
Utmost in quality

Utmost in workmanship
Utmost in value at this price

There are more complete assortments than ever before in the doubled millinery department, in hats for dress wear—semi-dress wear—hats to wear with tailored suits—hats for sport and outing wear—stunning tailored hats. *As always, no charge for style.*

May Sale—Inexpensive Dresses

Great Values in the Enlarged Department for this Annual Event

Hundreds of Women's Dresses at 17.50—specializing in the best styles and qualities obtainable at this price. Georgette Dresses in surplice effects; embroidered insets. Taffeta Dresses with three-tier effects, side tunics, etc. Satin Dresses with chenille emb. and beads. Foulard Dresses, combined with Georgette. Crepe de Chine Dresses, tucked skirt, crushed girdle. All **17.50**

Nearly Two Hundred Women's Dresses at 10.00—formerly priced 12.50—and equal to many dresses selling elsewhere at even higher prices. All sizes. Taffeta dresses with side tunics and bodices in surplice effect. Crepe de chine dresses, with straight, pleated skirts. **10.00**

Two Hundred Women's Dresses at 15.00—among the best values in the May Sale. Charming styles in crepe de chine and taffeta with bolero effects, shawl collars, slip-through belts, side-caped skirts and other new features. **15.00**

Women's Inexpensive Dresses—Fourth Floor—Original Store—Misses' Inexpensive Dresses—Fourth Floor—New Store

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

May Sale Dresses

In their enlarged department of dresses Chandler & Co. present in their May Sale of Dresses the most wanted styles in complete variety.

Custom-Made Dresses

From our own workrooms

\$35 to \$55

The May Sale presents the very latest models in dresses made by our own dressmakers—foulards, Georgettes, taffetas, crepes de chine—in fashionable shades. Equal to the expensive gowns of exclusive modistes.

Afternoon Dresses

The best models at

\$20 to \$35

Styles the assured successes of the season—pleated effects, long-line models, semi-tailored styles—in Georgette, taffeta, foulard and wool jersey.

Misses' Dresses

A complete variety at

\$25 to \$45

Now that the dresses have an entire shop of their own they can make the greatest May showing in their entire history. Special values in Georgette dresses, beaded and emb.; crepe de chine dresses, tailored taffeta dresses, serge street dresses, dresses of figured chiffon, silk gingham and combined materials. Many from our own workrooms.

May Sale Coats

In their enlarged department, with the most complete line of coats in their history, Chandler & Co. present in their May Sale of Coats the certainties in styles and materials, and the lowest prices as the result of their specializing.

Bolivia Coats

\$45 and \$55

The customer who procures a Bolivia coat at these prices is certainly getting a good value, for this rich fabric is now seldom obtainable on the market. We are showing three excellent models—in belted and semi-belted styles.

Capes—Cape Coats

29.50 to 75.00

Coats and Cape Coats—in serge, tricotine, bolivia and suede. They are made in the shorter lengths as well as in the three-quarter length. The smart jacket effect on many of these, with the pockets, is an idea taken from the fur coats. Linings are in fancy stripes, polka dots and figured effects.

Serge and Gabardine Coats

29.50 and 35.00

We are showing about twelve models which have already proved to be the best sellers of the season. They are featuring smart military closings, contrasting trimmings, unusual pockets, beautiful linings.

May Sale Negligees

In the beautiful new department on the second floor of the new building—special values in introductory sale.

Silk Negligees

8.95 to 12.95

Values 12.95 to 18.50

Some are of crepe de chine—others of washable satin. There are belted, Empire and loose models. Many are embroidered and richly lace trimmed. Over one hundred in all, in the new department.

CENTER PARTY AND PRUSSIAN REFORM

Party's Demands as to Relations of Evangelical and Roman Catholic Churches to State Rejected

A previous article on this subject appeared in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of April 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Contrary to many of the hopes and fears expressed in various quarters, the first effort made by the Center to secure guarantees for the interests it represents in connection with the reform of the Prussian franchise met with complete defeat, all the delegates of the other political parties represented on the Constitution Committee of the Prussian Diet having rejected its motions for the inclusion in the Constitution of the existing legislation regarding the relations between the Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches and the State, and for the stipulation that a two-thirds majority of both Houses of the Diet should be required for any further alteration of the Constitution. This does not mean that the matter is finally settled, for it has yet to come before the House itself, and it is also understood that the Conservatives' attitude was merely dictated by a desire to compel the Center to abandon its support of the equal franchise, and that should they carry their point, their support of the Center's demands will be eventually forthcoming. The final decision is, therefore, still in suspense.

In these circumstances the debate on the matter in the Constitution Committee, brief as was the official report of it issued to the press, is of some interest. According to that report, the Conservative spokesman opposed the Center motions on the ground that the only way in which the interests and rights of the churches could be really guaranteed would be by the complete rejection of the equal franchise. In the future House of Deputies, he remarked, there would sit at least 150 Socialists, and such constitutional barriers as the Center proposed would be incapable of resisting their attack. The Free Conservative spokesman took a similar view, and said that if certain institutions were to be constituted, they would not go far enough, for wealth, above all, also needed constitutional protection. The Center spokesmen expressed the hope that the Conservatives and Free Conservatives would revise their attitude. If the equal franchise were adopted, he argued, it would at least be better to make sure of such a guarantee as the Center proposed, than to leave the door wide open to radicalization. The National Liberal speaker had doubts as to the wisdom of protecting all the existing laws governing the relations between the churches and the State as the Center proposed. No man, he argued, could visualize at the moment all that that would involve. He was in sympathy, however, he said, with the main tendency of the proposals, which was to protect the possessions of the church, and personally he was in favor of denominational schools, although in this he was not in agreement with all his friends.

The Progressive spokesman asked the Center whether it had taken into consideration the fact that the adoption of its proposals would mean the perpetuation of schools in which the members of the teaching staff belonged to different denominations, and also argued that the character which the committee had already decided to give to the Upper House of the new Diet would be so conservative that it alone could be regarded as a sufficient guarantee for all reactionary interests.

The Social Democratic spokesman announced that the Center proposals were, of course, quite unacceptable to his party. It was an unheard-of thing, he said, to want to rob the equal franchise of its value at the outset by restricting the rights of the Diet to be elected on the basis of that franchise. For the rest, he declared, the Free Conservative speaker was quite right. If once the precedent of providing constitutional protection for certain institutions were embarked upon there was no reason why it should stop at the churches and the schools. Why should not every conceivable kind of institution be constitutionally protected?

Dr. Friedberg having announced that the Government itself was not yet in a position to make a final statement as to its attitude toward the proposals, the Center spokesman observed that it was precisely in view of the possible advent of 150 Socialists in the House that the interests of the churches and the schools must be permanently guaranteed. Did they

wish, he asked, to leave the decision as to Prussian ecclesiastical and educational policy to the party of Herr Hoffmann in the future? The Social Democratic spokesman remarked in reply to this that it was precisely Herr Hoffmann's party that was being assisted by the tactics being pursued in committee, and the debate finally concluded with a declaration from the Polish spokesman that he would welcome a constitutional guarantee for property, as that would render expropriation, and so on, impossible in the future.

The Berliner Tageblatt made the following comments on the result of the voting: "That the Left of the House should have entirely rejected the proposals was a matter of course; but the National Liberal Party also, which made regrettable concessions to the denominational standpoint in connection with the legislation regarding the maintenance of schools in 1906, belittled itself yesterday that a Falck once emerged from its midst. Even the Conservatives did not play the Center's game, although this was by no means due to theoretical disapproval of denominational elementary schools, but rather in order to give the Center to understand that in order to obtain its sectarian demands there is nothing for it but completely to reject equal franchise. Nevertheless, however varied the motives of the different parties, the upshot of the voting was that the Center proposals were rejected by all the other parties. It is true that this decision on the part of the committee is not yet binding for the final vote in the House. Meanwhile, we will hope that the Center will not now allow itself to be dissuaded from its adherence to franchise reform; otherwise one would be at least compelled to cherish the suspicion that it intentionally coupled demands that were incapable of fulfillment with franchise reform, in order to be able eventually to vote against the equal suffrage. The attitude of the Center so far, however, has given no cause for such an assumption."

COMMERCE CHAMBERS' WAR CHEST ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Owing to the fact that certain of those in attendance here at the convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States thought that the war chest fund plan was not the best to follow in raising money for patriotic purposes, the specific naming of war chests was eliminated from a resolution on the subject passed by the chamber. The resolution as finally adopted is as follows: "Whereas, The time has arrived when it is evident that in the interest of unity and for the prevention of fraud and duplication of effort efficient and business-like methods should be adopted, for the work in various communities throughout the country for raising funds in behalf of agencies engaged in legitimate war relief; therefore be it Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States recommends to its constituent members that they use every effort to co-ordinate such work and to adopt and put into effect at once in their various communities such plans of co-operation as seem most desirable."

MATHEMATICS THE TOPIC OF MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England is holding its annual spring meeting in Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University today. This morning's program included a talk by J. E. Denham of the Girls' Latin School, Boston, on "The Geometry I Should Like and How I Should Use It" and a talk by Charles A. Hobbs of Watertown, Mass., on the prismatoidal formula and its applications.

Prof. Helen A. Merrill of Wellesley College and Prof. George D. Olds of Amherst College are the speakers for the afternoon. Professor Merrill's subject is "Why Students Fail in Mathematics." Professor Olds is to give "Some Reflections of an Old Teacher."

Harry B. Marsh is president of the association, and Harry D. Gaylord is secretary.

NO VERDICT YET IN MASSES CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After deliberating for 28 hours, the jury in The Masses case reported the seeming impossibility of arriving at a verdict. Judge Hand, however, declined a motion for the defendants for dismissing the jury, and showed his desire that a verdict be reached.

WOMEN SEEKING EQUAL RECOGNITION

Teachers Serving With Red Cross or College Unit Want to Be on Same Plane as Men, and May Petition for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Recognition of women teachers on the same plane as men teachers may be sought of the United States Government for those in the Red Cross or college units. A growing sense of the injustice of conditions as they now exist may take form in an effort to amend the bill now before Congress, giving military rank to nurses. Such an amendment has been recommended by a United States Senator, Miss Cora E. Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers Club, said yesterday and stated further that she was surprised to find discontent with present arrangements so widespread.

The unrest in Boston has been increased by the policy of the present School Committee to refuse leaves of absence to all going into war work except those who are called by the United States Government. Those called by the Government are given leave with the assurance of a return to their present positions when the war is over. Government calls come chiefly to men but a few women have received such calls and in responding to them have been granted the same privileges as those granted the men, the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, said this morning. All others who leave their school positions to take up the work must resign. Such persons are, however, given a letter stating that they are eligible to return to the service within six years and that it is the policy of the present administration to give them precedence over other applicants. In case of service for the Red Cross they are to have precedence in the order of their seniority.

Dr. Dyer said that he thought it was to be deplored that some forms of expert service rendered by women should not be given equal recognition with that of men and that he believed in time it would, but the school should be carefully guarded from encroachments. In his opinion the first duty of the teacher was to the child. Teachers might well be called for teaching purposes but other work he thought should be taken from ranks outside the nation's schools. The Boston schools have already lost nearly 100 workers, Dr. Dyer said. The next draft will take more and it is probable that the Government will call still others for special work. The schools are feeling the strain and are finding it difficult to meet the situation, the teachers who have gone being usually experts and their places hard to fill.

Asked for her opinion, "I am absolutely in sympathy with the School Committee in protecting the schools," Miss Bigelow replied. "I think it would be a great mistake to have an open door through which all teachers could go. But when a specially trained woman is called by the Red Cross or a college unit to help win the war, I cannot but feel that she should have the same privilege of returning to her present position that is granted to those called by the Government. I base this upon the fact that the Government has intrusted women's work to these organizations."

FAIR PLAY ASKED FOR FRENCH STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Alliance Française, an organization for the promotion of the study of the French language and literature, has called the attention of Mayor James Rolph Jr., of San Francisco, to the fact that German is the only foreign language taught in some of the San Francisco grammar schools, and has protested against this apparent discrimination against the French and other languages.

Mayor Rolph has recommended that the Board of Education see that favorable action is taken upon the complaint of the Alliance Française.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—Miss M. Clement of France will address the Women's City Club at a meeting to be held in Ford Hall on Monday evening on "What America Can Teach France and What France Can Teach America." Miss Clement, after graduating from the University of France,

traveled around the world, and when in Egypt gave probably the first public lecture to which Egyptian women ever came. A special dinner has been arranged for next Saturday night in honor of Corporal Oscar Mouvet, one of the two Americans now remaining in the French Foreign Legion.

YEAST SCARCITY REPORTS DENIED

Representative of Large Manufacturer Ridicules Stories of Effect of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A positive denial was given to the freely circulated story among bakers, by the local representatives of an extensive yeast manufacturing corporation, that if prohibition went into effect there would be a general dearth of this essential for breadmaking.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, his answer to the query as to a yeast shortage was that there would be no shortage so long as corn, rye and barley remained on the market. The representative further stated that if prohibition went into effect throughout the United States, it would in no way interfere with the manufacture of yeast for general consumption.

Asked as to the statement that if prohibition should win the people would be compelled to do without yeast, the reply was that "we should not forget that the several leading yeast producers have manufacturing plants reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are fully competent to successfully cope with the demands of the country, to say nothing of supplying the allied armies."

Asked to explain the claim that although many experiments had been made during the past 50 years no usable substitute for brewers' and distillers' yeast had ever been discovered, the answer was that while the claim might apply to 30 years ago, today the manufacturers were making yeast for yeast, and not for intoxicating beverages. "In our productions," said the official, "the spirits which come from the mash is used in the arts and sciences, and for the manufacture of malt vinegar only. We are not supplying the liquor trade."

NEWSPAPER MEN FOR CENSOR BOARD URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a proposal made before the American Newspaper Publishers Association on Tuesday by Hopewell Rogers, its retiring president, the organization yesterday decided to seek cooperation by the Government in establishing a voluntary censorship bureau composed of practical newspaper men.

Under the plan proposed, a committee of trained journalists would be selected to gather from the various departments such news as would be of interest to the public and of value in the prosecution of the war, and at the same time eliminate such material as publishers regard as unimportant. Mr. Rogers in his address alluded to "wasted efforts" in the preparation of government publicity matter.

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER

BOSTON, Mass.—Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, May 2, at 10:30 a. m., at the Brightelmstone Clubhouse, Brighton. The ticket submitted by the nominating committee is as follows: Regent, Mrs. Sidney L. Burr; vice-regent, Mrs. Augustus V. Peabody; recording secretary, Mrs. Emory F. Chaffee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John K. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick L. Mahn; registrar, Miss Jessie M. Fisher; historian, Mrs. Fred H. Davis; directors, Mrs. Charles R. Magee, Mrs. Adin M. Wright, Mrs. Nina B. Roepper.

WOMAN ENEMY ALIEN ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The roundup of women enemy aliens has begun with the arrest of Frau Sophie Glete Schulz, wife of an interned German who is said to be a friend of von Bernstorff and of German agents still at large in this country. Schulz, it is said, was one of the world-educated Germans who had been employed as waiters by order of the German Government.

WOMAN NAMED FOR OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has named Mrs. Francis C. Axtell to be president of the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

MILK SUPPLY AWAY ABOVE THE DEMAND

Regional Commission for New England Faced With Problem of Increasing Surplus From the Farms of the District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The necessity of immediate action to prevent the flood of milk which is increasing on every New England farm, and which is expected to be 40 per cent above the normal in the next five or ten weeks, from going to waste, becomes more and more imperative at each sitting of the Regional Milk Commission, which has had charge of the milk situation in the six states for the past four months.

Farmers declare that the country creameries are unable to take care of the offerings of cream and skimmed milk for butter and cheese purposes, while the dealers claim that the rate of 14½ cents a quart for delivered milk in Boston has not yet been accepted by the consumers as a reasonable rate, with the result that the demand is still 15 to 20 per cent below the normal at this time of the year.

The commission completed a three-days' session Friday afternoon and will meet again on Tuesday in the hope of bringing about an agreement between the producers and distributors on some plan for the disposition of the growing surplus.

At the hearing on Friday, Theodore Grant, of the Middlesex Creamery, in discussing the surplus question, stated that milk was flowing into Springfield, Mass., in such large quantities that the distributors had voluntarily reduced the price to from 13 to 10 cents a quart, and that the producers were glad to receive 6 cents a quart at the city railroad station, a reduction of nearly 2 cents a quart from the price fixed by the Regional Commission.

Mr. Grant expressed the opinion that the milk situation would never be settled until producers and distributors agreed on prices based on the butter fat and skimmed milk contents rather than on whole milk and a percentage of butter fat, as now obtains. This statement was endorsed by Richard Pattee, secretary of the New England Milk Producers Association, who up to the present time has opposed such a system.

Orin C. Buswell of Solon, Me., gave the results of his survey of six creameries in Central Maine which showed that the offerings of milk for butter purposes were considerably above the April normal in May, June and July, and somewhat below in the other months. Basing the April normal at 1000 points, Mr. Buswell showed that these offerings in the other months were as follows: May,

1170; June, 1397; July, 1206; August, 989; September, 920; October, 885; November, 812; December, 834; January, 865; February, 907; March, 928. The present milk rate in Boston of 14½ cents a quart for the delivered product expires on Tuesday, and with the admitted surplus, consumers are hopeful of a reduction of a cent or even more.

KANSAS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—The most interesting political campaign Kansas has experienced since the first primary is now opening. Ten years ago Kansas passed the Primary Election Law, and in that first primary Senator Chester I. Long was defeated in the severest contest the State had ever seen.

The Democrats are not stirring up much of a fight thus far, and it is not likely that they will have any close contests in the primary, but will make the fight in the election.

There are four candidates for the United States senatorship and five candidates for the governorship now actively campaigning for the Republican nominations. The real campaign actually started the second week in April, and from now until Aug. 6 things political will be humming everywhere in Kansas.

The primaries for all parties are held on the same day. They are conducted under state laws, and the same election machinery which handles the general elections will handle the primaries.

PRISONERS OF WAR ARE NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The treatment of interned Germans in the United States is now being used by German propagandists in an effort to create unrest and dissatisfaction among the American people. Through their insidious system of "grapevine" publicity, they are endeavoring to create the impression that the interned Germans are being fed on the fat of the land, that while the American people are being asked to save wheat, the German prisoners are being prodigally fed on bread, pastry and cakes made entirely of wheat.

Their campaign has been directed largely to the rural districts, and in some sections has aroused more or less dissatisfaction.

INTERNED STEAMER BURNED

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The German steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which has been interned at Puerto Colombia, was burned and sunk at her anchorage there on Friday. The steamer was owned by the Hamburg-American Line and displaced 4650 tons.

MEMBERS OF OPERA COMPANY DROPPED

Enemy Alien Activities and Sympathies Said to Be Basis for Removal of 20 Metropolitan Singers as Season Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, including Robert Leoniard and Max Bloch and members of the chorus whose names are not made public, have received notice that they are to be dropped from the organization. The dismissal of the singers, which takes place with the close of the season to-night at the Boston Opera House, is said to be the outcome of an investigation which has been made into the company's membership on the score of enemy alien activities and sympathies.

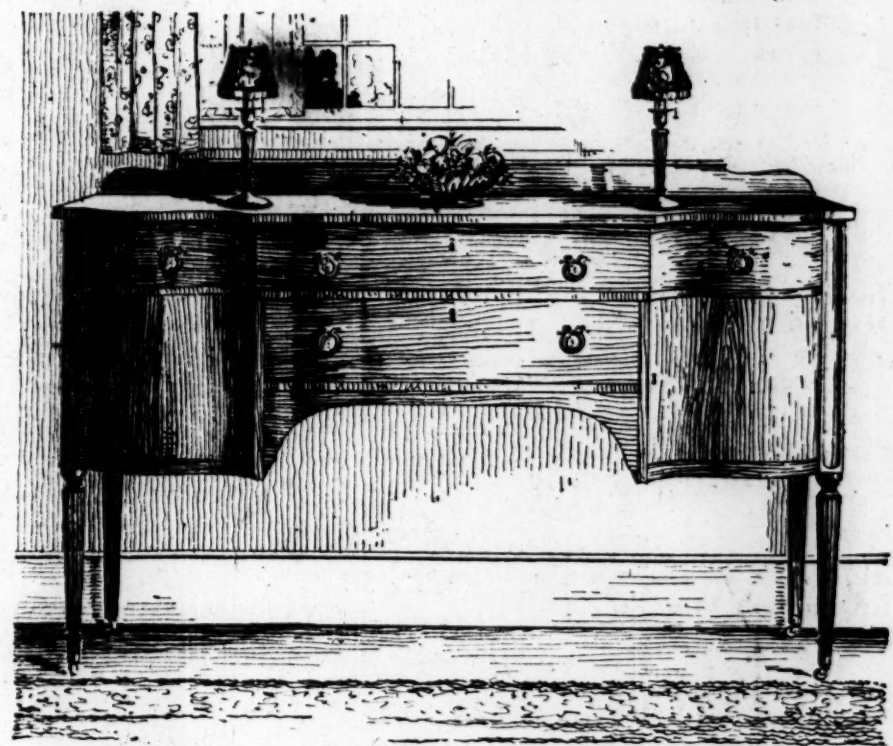
Before the United States entered the war, the Metropolitan Opera Company was known to harbor in its German membership a considerable number of persons who were directly engaged in helping the cause of the Central Powers. Foremost among these were said to be Otto Goritz, the interpreter of buffo roles in Wagner's operas, and the regular representative of the rôle of Peter in the formerly popular work of Humperdinck, "Hänsel and Gretel"; and Mme. Johanna Gadski, the impersonator of Brünnhilde and of other Wagnerian heroines, and the singer of general dramatic soprano rôles in the company for many years. While Mme. Gadski was singing with the company, her husband, Capt. Hans Tauscher, formerly American agent for the Krupp, frequently visited the Metropolitan Opera House. Captain Tauscher was present at performances of the company at the Boston Opera House two years ago.

Goritz and Mme. Gadski were said to have taken part in a celebration held by Germans and German sympathizers over the sinking of the Lusitania. Both they and a number of other artists of avowed German sympathies were dismissed from the Metropolitan Opera Company after the United States entered the war. In the list of those dropped from membership were Messrs. Sembach, Weil and Braun and Mmes. Kurt and Ober.

SCHOOL TO GIVE EXHIBIT

BOSTON, Mass.—North Bennet Street Industrial School will give its annual exhibit of work of the school on Wednesday afternoon, May 8. In connection with the exhibition will be a program which will include a talk on war work by Douglas McMurtrie of New York.

Buy Bonds! Help the Boys to Hold the Line



PAINE VALUES

—in furniture, rugs and draperies will be found absolutely essential in furnishing the home well on war incomes.

As for example:

- The Sheraton sideboard, illustrated, of rich dark mahogany, fluted posts, serpentine front, price \$58.
- Mahogany side table, \$28.
- Mahogany dining table, \$40.
- Mahogany dining chairs in leather, \$7.25.



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Rugs Stored at Moderate Cost

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They improve the appearance of your car—protect clothing—and make riding a real pleasure. Give the most attractive car that smart and attractive look. A style to fit every make and model of car. Many patterns of cloth to choose from. Highest grade quality and skilled workmanship. Write for catalog and name of nearest jobber.

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FUTURE PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

Professor of Rural Institutions in University of California Calls Attention to Recent Changes in Pan-Pacific Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Speaking on the subject of various aspects of agriculture in the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, at the conference on international relations held in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the University of California, recently, Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions in the University of California, called attention to recent changes in the agriculture, commerce and industry of the Pan-Pacific area, and outlined some of the social, economic and political problems that are beginning to press for solution in this part of the world, but which up to the present time have not received much public discussion or consideration.

Calling attention to the fact that restricted trade in other parts of the world is forcing the commercial consolidation of oriental countries with those of the western coast of North America, with a consequent extensive industrial development in certain large, new areas in the Orient, the speaker pointed out some specific instances in which Anglo-Saxon civilization will soon be called upon to face what will be perhaps one of the most important problems of its future. He said in part:

"Last month there came into the harbor of San Francisco over 14,000,000 pounds of hemp and jute, a very large tonnage of wool, and a larger but unknown tonnage of sugar. In Seattle and San Francisco this has caused importers to build here new wharves and warehouses, and to prepare for a commerce hitherto regarded as destined inevitably to go elsewhere. The great bulk of these imports is agricultural products.

"In 1913 the commerce of the four ports of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles amounted to less than \$300,000,000. In 1917 it was over \$900,000,000. The greater part of this increase in imports is agricultural products from the Far East.

"These examples of expanding agricultural production in things this country must have and which cannot be grown at home, are mentioned to illustrate our growing interest in the agriculture of Pacific Ocean lands.

"Now that Germany has been eliminated and Japan largely barred, the responsibility for material development and for enabling the people to live orderly lives and to share the benefits of modern civilization is largely the duty of ourselves and Great Britain.

"Our control over the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and a part of the Samoan group makes it a national duty to understand these countries and their peoples. What they need is an ordered development based on carefully thought plans, and that involves research and investigation to obtain the facts needed for intelligent planning.

"We need to know more than we do of the character and significance of the social and political institutions of Australia and New Zealand.

"Whether the white race can develop the agricultural resources of Northern Australia is still a disputed question. Expert opinions differ but the trial is being made and we ought to watch keenly its progress.

"If we continue the land policy of the past, the Hawaiian Islands will be neither a political nor an economic democracy. Self-government will be as impossible as it is in San Domingo.

If American citizens can create an agriculture here under which they can live and work they ought to be given the opportunity to do this. One million six hundred thousand acres of public land will soon be available for settlement or for sale to the highest bidder. If it could be settled by Americans of the ability and character of the men who went there from New England as missionaries a half century ago, they would make a great contribution to the future civilization of Pacific lands and remove from the mainland a reproach and menace.

Here is an inviting and important field of study: What kind of agriculture will be most successful? What kind of aid and direction should be given by the nation or the territory? I hope all who attend this meeting will carry these questions home with you as being among the great material and ethical problems of the Pacific."

HOW LONG-RANGE GUN WAS DESTROYED

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A description of the destruction by French artillery of one of the long-range cannon with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris is published today by the Petit Parisien.

"All the signs that Bertha (a French nickname for the big German gun, referring to Bertha Krupp) was going to fire had been noticed. The smoke curtain had gone up. All around there was a chorus of loud reports. Undoubtedly Bertha and two or three hundred 70-millimeter naval guns were all firing simultaneously to disguise the whereabouts of the big cannon.

"After a short pause the firing was resumed, this time 10 naval guns supplied the obligato. French air observers were on the lookout, however, and French guns opened fire in their turn. The aviators signaled quickly that the result of the first salvo was most promising. Two heavy shells exploded 250 yards north of the big gun, tearing up the railroad tracks leading to

the concrete gun platform. The firing was continued, getting closer and closer, until finally two enormous shells went through the camouflage. Two formidable explosions were heard and the discomfited Germans saw Bertha damaged beyond repair with a rent 50 feet long in the barrel. The aviators reported that they could see plainly through the camouflage two gaping craters in the platform.

"French gunners then set about preparing to destroy the third Bertha, but thus far they have not succeeded, for shells arrived in Paris again during the small hours of the night."

LINCOLN STEFFENS SPEAKING STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Lincoln Steffens, magazine writer and lecturer, was stopped by the city and military police from speaking at a church this week after he had admitted that he had "criticized the United States Government for more than 25 years."

Lincoln Steffens, author, editor and magazine writer, was graduated from the University of California and then went to Germany where he studied sociology and philosophy in the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Leipzig. He also studied in France at Paris and the Sorbonne. The International Encyclopedia, speaking of this writer, says: "He became well known for the muck-raking type of article, intended as an exposure of corrupt, political and economic conditions. He wrote such articles as 'The Shame of Cities,' and 'The Struggle for Self-Government.' "Who's Who in America," says of Mr. Steffens: "As a writer of a series of special articles dealing with some of the more conspicuous monopolies of the era, Mr. Steffens won a national reputation."

AUSTRIAN PAPER ON GERMAN CONQUESTS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—

"One thing is certain," says the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, as quoted in an Exchange Telegram dispatch from The Hague. "We are not going to allow Austrian blood to be shed, either now or later on, to retain German conquests."

This statement is made in a criticism of Germany's action in the direction of virtual annexation of the former Russian border states of Livonia and Estonia. The newspaper asks whether the treaty, concluded with Russia at Brest-Litovsk is still valid, and adds:

"Germany's action will have to be paid for with another war as soon as Russia is strong enough. This, of course, is entirely Germany's business."

COUNT ZERENYI FAILS TO FORM A CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

A Budapest message states that Count Zerenyi has failed to form a cabinet, being unable to meet the demand of the Socialists under Count Karolyi for an absolute guarantee that the House would be dissolved and new elections ordered if the franchise reform bill could not be passed through the Lower House during the autumn without amendment.

Dr. Wekerle is considered likely to be again intrusted with the formation of a cabinet.

JAPAN WILL ASSIST ALLIES WITH SHIPS

Service of the United Press Associations

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—Japan has decided officially to assist the Allies by supplying as much as possible of their shipping requirements.

Within six months there will be placed at the disposal of the United States 23 vessels, aggregating 151,166 tons.

Japan will pay the shipowners the difference between the American price and the higher Japanese charter rates.

MEATLESS DAYS PLANNED

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The introduction of a system of three meatless days a week is announced in an official note. It is explained that the gradually dwindling reserves of meat, the necessity of feeding part of the American army and occasionally supplying the wants of other allies force the Government to draw more and more on French cattle stocks.

Gift Shop

Though established but a short time it is surprising to note the growth in importance of this shop of useful gifts in:

CALCITE GLASS

VENETIAN GLASS

JEWELRY

FRENCH SILK NOVELTIES

STERLING SILVER

CANDLESTICKS

BOUDOIR LAMPS

HAND-PAINTED GLASS

BOUDOIR PILLOWS

French silk Novelties of particular charm, formerly obtained only from abroad but now made in our own country, by equally skilled hands and every bit as artistic.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West

HOPEFUL SIGNS SEEN IN MEXICO

Better Industrial Conditions Predicted Under Plan for the Distribution of Land—President Carranza Is Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dr. W. P. Thirkield, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having returned to New Orleans from sessions of the Mexican conference of that church over which he had presided, gave out in this city an interview based upon observations in Mexico, and particularly upon a conference with President Carranza. He said he saw "many hopeful signs" in that Republic.

President Carranza, to whom Bishop Thirkield spoke through an interpreter, expressed a wish to assure the bishop that much of what people of the United States have been hearing about uprisings in Mexico, the hatred of Americans, and the favoritism shown Germans, is untrue. He said that he does not have powers under the new Constitution such as he previously exercised, by which he might prevent the newspapers from saying what they wished on either side of great questions. Mexico, because of its "peculiar position," desires to maintain absolute neutrality, he declared.

The bishop said he had not gone into many of the questions occupying the minds of Americans. "I did feel like asking about the birthday congratulation cable which Mr. Carranza sent the Kaiser," he added, "but decided that such a question might be construed as discourteous."

American business men in Mexico are "in a waiting attitude," he said. "They do not condemn, nor are they exceedingly optimistic as to the future."

The bishop expressed the belief that the Mexican Government "should so conduct affairs as to regain the confidence of American capital." He recalled that Carranza's course in virtually confiscating the funds in two foreign-owned banks, and in failing to pay interest on the national debt, owed in the United States and Europe, was not calculated to reassure American bankers, regardless of the attitude of this Government.

"The weakness of the present situation in the Republic is lack of funds," he continued. "There are stories of groups of soldiers becoming disaffected because of not receiving their pay. Evidences of poverty as seen at the railroad stations were heart-rending. Half-clothed women and children, wretched and seemingly hopeless—the sight of these indicated real distress on the part of multitudes."

As to the "hopeful signs," Bishop Thirkield said:

"My impressions of Mr. Carranza were favorable. He is a man of open countenance, with clear and kindly eyes, apparently thoroughly frank in speech, and he appealed to my confidence and admiration. He impressed me as being an executive intent on serving the best interests of his people. His friends and neighbors who knew him years ago spoke highly of him to me."

"Mr. Carranza is carrying out his promise to distribute the great estates among the masses. This year the Government also is distributing free seed, and prospects for adequate food crops are better than for a long period. Another promising fact is that the Republic now is on a gold basis. One evidence of growing order and stability and government efficiency may be seen in the fact that on the 36-hour railroad journey from Laredo to Mexico City, as well as on the return trip, the train was on time to the minute."

"Although, under the new Constitution, foreign priests and clergymen are debarred from the Republic, there was no interference with the sessions of the annual meeting of the Mexican conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, over which I presided."

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The inter-allied naval council met yesterday at the Ministry of Marine, with Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine,

presiding. Vice-Admiral Sims, Captain Twining and Commander Babcock represented the United States; Rear-Admiral Hope this spring; other officers were present for Great Britain; Vice-Admiral Tahon di Revel and four other officers for Italy, and Rear-Admiral Iida and Captain Hamano for Japan.

FLORIDA GATHERING A BUMPER CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—R. G. Folsom and L. N. Rhodes, representing the Florida state bureau of markets at Jacksonville, told L. B. Jackson, head of the Georgia bureau of markets, at a conference here, that Florida will have a 70 per cent increase in its crop of white potatoes this spring. There will also be proportionate increases in other field products now being harvested.

The Florida market representatives came to Atlanta on a tour looking toward the sale of this bumper crop. They proposed to visit large buyers in this city, Chattanooga, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, and other cities.

GERMAN'S DISCLAIMER IS NOT ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—The sudden appearance of John Hansen of Pass Christian, a German, before United States Commissioner J. C. Tyler, with the words: "I am against the Kaiser," which he followed by an application for citizenship first papers, has been considered too sudden by Mr. Tyler.

The German gave his occupation as "watchman," and for the first time federal officials discovered that he had been acting as watchman for a packing company on the Pass Christian water front. Upon the advice of Joe George, United States District Attorney, of Jackson, Commissioner Tyler will, unless a special concession is made, forbid Mr. Hansen access to the water front.

ICE PRICES FIXED BY ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—After an investigation of the ice situation by Maj. D. F. McClatchey, executive secretary for the Food Administration, Dr. A. M. Soule, Federal Food Administrator for Georgia, has fixed the price of ice at 45 cents per 100 pounds where coupon books are purchased, against the price of 40 cents per 100 pounds which was charged last summer. The purchaser who buys in small quantities and does not use the coupon book, will pay at the rate of 50 cents a hundred, the same as last year. A rate of 30 cents has been fixed for 1000-pound lots.

NEW TERMINAL TO AID COAL TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view to preventing congestion of Utah coal traffic, and at the same time provide facilities for quicker movement of fuel throughout the West, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company has completed arrangements for the building of a terminal to cost \$1,000,000 at Soldier Summit, Utah.

This project means the shortening of the present division of Ogden to Helper by five miles of 2½ per cent grade, and elimination from the Salt Lake division of probably the heaviest and hardest grade in the country, the east side of Soldier Summit.

H. P. DAVISON LEAVES PARIS

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, who has been on a tour of inspection along the battlefronts in France and Italy, left Paris yesterday to return to the United States.

WITHHOLDING ARMY ADDRESSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts spoke in the House today against the War Department's policy of not giving out the addresses of men named in the casualties list.

ARKANSAS RIVER BED CONTENTION

Oklahoma State to Base Appeal to Supreme Court on Claim Stream Is Navigable and So Recognized by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State of Oklahoma will base its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the adverse decision of the Federal Court in the river bed suit on the contention that the Arkansas River is a navigable stream and is so recognized by the Government.

United States District Judge Cotter of this State recently held that the riparian property owners along the banks of the Arkansas River have title to the bed of the river to the center of the stream. He based this ruling upon the proposition that the Arkansas is not a navigable stream.

The State of Oklahoma, through the School Land Department, laid claim to the bed of that portion of the Arkansas River which passes through the Commonwealth. Along almost the entire course of the stream are located some of the most valuable oil properties in the State. In Osage County the Arkansas River forms the boundary line between the lands of the Osage Indians and private holdings on the other side. It was to protect the rights of these Indians that the Federal Government, through former United States District Attorney John Embury, first brought an action in the courts, contending that title to all mineral and other property removed from the bed of the Arkansas River or from beneath it should vest in the Osage Indians and other riparian land owners.

The State of Oklahoma had previously proceeded to lease the bed of the stream to oil and gas companies, and many wells have since been developed, some of them big producers. In many sections of the river gas or oil wells have been sunk beneath the surface of the water. At other points valuable sand and gravel concessions have been sold by the State to companies who remove these materials on a royalty basis. It is estimated that the property rights to the bed of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma are worth at least \$20,000,000.

Judge Cotter in his recent decision issued a permanent injunction against the State of Oklahoma or any of its lessees exercising any title or property rights to the bed of the Arkansas River. More than \$1,000,000 in cash has been held the hands of a receiver appointed by the Federal Court. This money was ordered by Judge Cotter to be turned over to the Osage Indian tribe.

The case has been before many courts. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma in the case of Noleys held that the stream was navigable throughout the State and that riparian owners could only claim title to the banks of the stream. The Supreme Court of Kansas held that the portion of the stream in that State was navigable. This decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. A similar view of the law was taken by Federal Judge Campbell in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

Judge Cotter, after a lengthy study of the question, concluded that the stream is not navigable and arrived at the conclusion that the Supreme Court of the United States had held that the navigability was a question of fact rather than a question of law.

BIGGER ACREAGE PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—The University of Arkansas extension division reports that meetings held by its agents in every county in the State, urging greater food production, have been attended by 149,084 persons, 123-

OVERMAN BILL VOTING IS EXPECTED SOON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both sides were ready to begin voting on amendments to the Overman bill, granting authority to the President to reorganize and coordinate government departments, when consideration of the measure was resumed today in the Senate under a limited debate agreement. Leaders expressed hope that a final vote might be reached before adjournment.

Debate was opened by Senator Colt, Republican, of Rhode Island, who declared his support of the measure.

"If the President cannot be trusted to exercise the powers conferred in this bill in a wise and reasonable way," he said, "he cannot be trusted to exercise the other powers given him."

He added he would vote for the bill because he believed the only way to win the war was for Congress and the people to cooperate with the President.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota said he would support the amendment eliminating the Interstate Commerce Commission from provisions of the measure.

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Leaders pointed out the position of the meeting to be that if the South, now generally dry, forces prohibition on the North, mainly licensed territory, the northern states will be justified in retaliating with equal suffrage. This, they declared, will serve to enfranchise the Negro women as well as the white women, and this they opposed.

UTAH WOOL MEN FIX WAGE SCALE

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SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—At a special meeting of the Utah Woolgrowers Association it was decided to call upon all woolgrowers of the intermountain district to establish a uniform wage scale for range herders of from \$60 to \$80 a month and board.

The association also decided to establish an employment bureau in Salt Lake City, through which herders and growers may be kept in mutual touch. Thus the necessary labor may be furnished those needing it and the herders may be enabled to keep employed.

It is explained that the herders, owing to the general scarcity of labor on the farm and elsewhere, are making demands as high as \$100 and \$110 a month and board for their services.

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GERMAN BREAD RATIONS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Referring to a meeting of the Reichstag Food Council in Berlin on Friday, at which the question of reducing the bread ration was discussed, a German official statement received today says:

"It was decided that the present position was not critical enough for taking of such important measures at this time. The authorities will, therefore, wait and see how fast grain is imported from the Ukraine. Some transports have already arrived."

BOSTON NAVY YARD PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appropriations of \$3,925,000 for the Boston Navy Yard were proposed today by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, introducing amendments to the naval appropriation bill as follows: Pierce, \$400,000; power plants, \$1,200,000; machine shop and foundry extensions, \$1,000,000; left, \$600,000; miscellaneous, \$300,000.

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MORE STATES PUT ON THE HONOR ROLL

Third Liberty Loan Quotas Exceeded Also by Districts—Large Addition Made to Nation's Total on Liberty Day

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Partial reports of Liberty Day sales in the third Liberty Loan today raised the subscription total for the country \$2,113,983,550. This represented an addition of \$78,000,000 with only incomplete reports from yesterday's canvases.

Kansas, New Mexico, Mississippi, Idaho and southern California were added today to the honor roll of states and districts which had exceeded their quotas. San Francisco reached the 100 per cent mark. The celebration in Cincinnati yesterday resolved itself into a great jollification over the city's becoming the second in the United States of more than 250,000 to win the honor flag. The first was Detroit.

In the New York district Liberty Day celebrations gave such an impetus to the campaign that the district managers awarded 40 honor flags.

A boy scout army of about 420,000 took the field throughout the country today to glean pledges in the final days of the campaign period.

Hawaii has subscribed \$4,350,000, exceeding its quota by 17 per cent.

Liberty Day Response

Indications That People of United States Subscribed Liberally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications at the close of Liberty Day pointed to the probable fact that the people, the masses of the United States, have spoken through their subscriptions in a manner that is not surpassed in history.

The number of subscriptions added to the fund throughout the nation cannot even be roughly estimated. Reports from all federal reserve banks are that the number of subscriptions taken during the day is so large that they could not even be tabulated before the close of the day, and it will be several days before this work can be completed.

The only definite fact available is that the day opened with the total at \$2,035,980,200, more than two-thirds of the minimum. Through the country the day was made the occasion of a general holiday. The people paraded in countless numbers, and in most cities the banks were the only institutions that opened for business, and they remained open far into the night taking subscriptions.

In Washington the entire force of government employees, numbering more than 50,000 paraded through Pennsylvania Avenue, led by senators, representatives and other officials of the Government, while aeroplanes circled about overhead.

Quotas Exceeded

State of Nevada and City of San Francisco Pass Loan Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The State of Nevada and the City of San Francisco yesterday exceeded their quota in the third Liberty Loan, Nevada reaching the \$2,660,000 mark, its allotment being \$2,582,000. All San Francisco turned in its quota to the value of \$54,298,000, its quota being \$53,960,830.

The twelfth federal reserve district, consisting of the seven far western states, has taken bonds to the value of \$159,298,000, while its allotment is something like \$210,000,000. Oregon went over the top with more than \$20,000,000 some days ago. Twenty of the 41 counties of Idaho have passed their mark and the State has raised nearly \$6,000,000. Washington registers \$22,000,000.

Two Billion Mark Passed

Liberty Day Subscriptions Yet to Be Added to Loan Grand Total

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberty Day brought a large addition to the third Liberty Loan. The official figures have not yet been given out. Total subscriptions of \$2,035,980,200 were reported last night by the Treasury, but this did not include Liberty Day pledges. The loan period is 75 per cent over and 67 per cent of the \$2,000,000,000 sought has been subscribed. This fact prompted officials to send out word to local committees to harvest all possible subscriptions. On the other hand it is recalled that when the second Liberty Loan campaign was three-fourths over, only \$1,195,000,000 subscriptions had been reported officially and more than \$3,400,000,000 pledges rolled in during the last week.

A new impetus was given yesterday for the final week of the loan campaign by many patriotic demonstrations.

President Wilson reviewed the procession of 50,000 government clerks and other Washington citizens, with a few soldiers, which filed up Pennsylvania Avenue for more than three hours and a half. It was the longest parade the capital has seen since the inauguration, and the President stood in his automobile before the White House the whole time.

Ruth Law in a light airplane and military aviators in their heavy machines hummed overhead. Senators and representatives turned out with flags and Liberty Loan banners, and Secretary Daniels walked at the head of the big contingent of naval officers and Navy Department employees.

Similar parades or military pageants took place elsewhere.

The following tabulation of subscriptions, given out last night by the

Treasury, does not include those received on Friday:

District	Subscription	Per cent
Minneapolis	\$119,617,600	113
St. Louis	140,163,600	108
Kansas City	120,182,100	92
Chicago	318,013,200	74
San Francisco	155,057,650	72
Dallas	58,292,450	66
Boston	106,862,150	65
Cleveland	189,720,200	62
Philadelphia	161,280,650	64
New York	504,230,700	56
Richmond	67,380,700	51
Atlanta	30,618,200	34

Reports of Thursday's business showed an addition of \$134,000,000 to the total, or a little more than the \$120,000,000 daily average necessary to send the final figure above \$3,000,000,000.

Delaware is the thirteenth State to go over the top. It reported yesterday total subscriptions of \$8,931,000 to cover a quota of \$8,561,000.

The St. Louis district is claiming the record for obtaining the largest proportion of the population as bond buyers, having reported 533,539 subscribers.

A rush of subscriptions on Liberty Day put the navy's Liberty Loan total well above \$7,000,000. Radio messages from warships in home and foreign waters indicated that officers and men in the navy were joining the Liberty Loan ranks in record-breaking numbers.

"March of Democracy"

Philadelphia Has Three Loan Parades Within a Week

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Liberty Bell was again called into action today, this time in the "March of Democracy," as the parade in behalf of the third Liberty Loan was officially designated. Of the three Liberty Loan demonstrations held here within a week, today's was the largest. It was the second in which the Liberty Bell was a feature. Thirty-five thousand uniformed men were in line in addition to thousands of ship workers with floats depicting the building of a ship.

New York Service Flag Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What may be called the service flag parade featured Liberty Day in this city yesterday. About 35,000 men and women marched up Fifth Avenue in token of their unity of purpose to give all for the winning of the war. Some of the mothers and sisters carried flags denoting a life given for the cause and thousands carried the service stars showing that sons and brothers were ready to make the supreme sacrifice for victory. Labor, capital, the military, civics and practically every element of the city's population was represented.

Meanwhile the district loan total reached \$584,230,700, the \$35,950,850 added during the day being the largest day's total thus far.

New York Total \$532,100,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan subscriptions increased by nearly \$28,000,000 overnight in the second federal reserve district. The official total at 10 a. m. today had reached \$532,100,000.

ACTION IS URGED ON WATER POWER LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that Congress and Congress only is responsible for the "stagnation and delay" in development of the country's water power resources, Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, speaking in the Senate Chamber today, called upon members of both houses to unite in speedy action on pending water power legislation, which he declared "would make the United States impregnable in time of war, and commercially dominant in time of peace."

A bill for water power development, approved by the Cabinet members appointed by the President to agree on water power legislation which will invite development and still conserve the nation's interests, now is awaiting action and is pressed for passage by many as a war measure.

QUINCY TAXPAYER GETS \$11,730 VERDICT

QUINCY, Mass.—C. A. Whitman, of Cambridge, who was appointed master by the Superior Court to hear the evidence in the case of Henry M. Faxon, who appealed from the valuation placed upon his properties by the assessors of 1916, filed his report on the case yesterday, and as a result the city of Quincy will be forced to pay Mr. Faxon \$11,730.01, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the date of payment. The properties in question were assessed for \$1,925,275, an increase of about \$900,000 over the assessment of the preceding year. The master reduced the amount \$500,000, but it was refused, and a further reduction of \$131,935 was offered, but this total reduction of \$631,935 was still refused and Mr. Faxon appealed to the court. This is one of many protests made against the assessments of 1916.

SALES INCREASE AS VERMONT GOES OVER

New England Turns in Subscriptions of \$17,046,000, the Second Largest Amount Since the Opening of the Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—With subscriptions of \$17,046,000, the second largest since the campaign opened, and the announcement that Vermont is the first New England State to go over the top, the Liberty Loan workers of this district prepared to enter the final week of the campaign with a determination to carry the bond figures well beyond the \$250,000,000 quota. A feature of today's efforts was the activity of boy scouts in many towns and cities.

Vermont sent out word of its success in going over the top some time after the regular day's recapitulation of the banks, hence the discrepancy of the figures in the table. Vermont's quota is \$6,000,000, and it has registered \$76,250 beyond that figure to date.

As New England stands today, according to tabulations received, the amount subscribed is \$183,944,000, a little over the 73 per cent of the minimum quota of \$250,000,000, with seven active days left to gather in the remaining \$66,006,000. The following are the returns reported today:

State	Subscription	Per cent
Maine	\$482,000	\$10,941,000 85
New Hampshire	709,000	7,662,000 76
Rhode Island	245,000	1,735,000 72
Connecticut	1,804,000	17,781,000 70
Massachusetts	2,769,000	27,896,000 84
Massachusetts	11,027,000	114,946,000 70
Total	\$17,046,000	\$183,944,000 73

The number of individual subscribers ran up to 523,456, a portion of the increase being due to the investigation of some of the larger subscriptions and the inclusion in the total number of individuals represented in what, thus far, have been returned single subscriptions for very large amounts of money.

Undunstable, in Middlesex County, shone above the rest of the cities and towns in New England on the report which was made to the Liberty Loan Committee this morning. On a quota of \$6000, it has subscriptions of \$36,000, and thus wins five stars for its flag, four being the highest secured by any other town in New England at this time.

Other star towns on the New England list today are: Stafford and Stafford Springs, Conn.; three, Haddam, Middlefield, Unionville, Conn.; two each, South Windsor and Portland, Conn. one each.

Thirty-one cities and towns in New England today went on the honor roll, raising the total for the district at noon to 710, or within 35 of half the total of all the cities and towns in New England entitled to a quota.

New Britain, Conn., with a quota of \$1,700,000, is the second largest municipality to be represented today, though Fall River is reported very closely approaching its \$3,648,000. Massachusetts towns were—Bellevue, reporting subscriptions of \$55,000, against quota \$10,000; Monroe, which doubled its subscriptions; Ashfield, Beckett, Shutesbury, Leyden, Hancock, Gardner.

In Connecticut—Mansfield, Deep River, Farmington, Hazardville, Chaplin, Coventry, Enfield, Middletown, Canterbury, Old Lyme, Voluntown.

In Maine—Appleton, Union, South Thomaston, Cushing.

In Vermont—Colchester, Orleans, Collinsville.

In Rhode Island—New Shoreham, Newport, Middletown, Pawtucket, the latter with a quota of \$2,674,000.

New Hampshire has now put 151 cities and towns on its honor flag list out of 240, or about 63 per cent of all the communities in the State, giving it a long lead on what the Treasury Department calls a 100 per cent State; that is, a State in which every community has subscribed its quota.

Sunday Liberty Loan Rallies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Among the third Liberty Loan mass meetings to be held on Sunday for the purpose of sending New England "over the top," is the Liberty Loan drive at Magnolia Hall, Everett Square, at Hyde Park, at 4 p. m.

Francis M. Balch, a Boston lawyer, and Guy M. Gold are to speak at a Lettish mass meeting on behalf of Liberty Bonds at Kossuth Hall, 1095 Tremont Street, Roxbury, at 6 p. m.

Former Gov. David I. Walsh will be the principal speaker at a Polish mass meeting to be held at the Globe Theater, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

An open-air mass meeting under the auspices of East Boston Italians, to boost the sale of war bonds, will be held at Maverick Square at 2 p. m.

Mayor Andrew J. Peters and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald are expected to be the principal speakers at Liberty Loan rally under the auspices of the Italian Liberty Loan committee in St. John's Hall, Moon Street, Boston, Sunday afternoon.

A Greek mass meeting will be held

at Steinert Hall, at 8:30 p. m. Interesting speakers will explain the object of the loan and urge Americans of Greek descent to pledge their money to the Government. The feature of the session will be an address by Collector of the Port Edmund Billings.

Rally in Symphony Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—United States Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and James E. Watson of Indiana were the speakers at a Liberty Loan rally in Symphony Hall, Friday evening, in which the questions and needs of the hour pertaining to the world-war were discussed, and the duty of the American people to their Government explicitly applied.

Mr. Weeks urged that the substantial aid of all should be forthcoming without delay, particularly of Massachusetts, with her previous exhibitions of loyalty, and that no stone be left unturned tending to fully provide for those who have gone overseas from the United States to stem the tide of aggression against civilization and democracy.

Mr. Watson said that it was the duty of all American subjects to protect the liberty of their country, her international rights, to which end the people must stand behind the Government in all its undertakings. Congressman James A. Gallivan presided.

\$110,000 Raised at Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—More than \$110,000 were raised at a large Liberty Loan mass meeting held before the Boston Public Library this noon, at which Geraldine Farrar sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and three other selections. Enthusiasm went rampant when Miss Farrar first stepped upon the platform, her first act being to raise her hand for \$10,000. Instantly two hands went up for \$5000 each, recording the fact that the amount had been subscribed in two seconds. The selling of bonds was confined exclusively to Miss Farrar, \$5000 each being purchased by Gov. Charles A. Mors of the Federal Reserve Bank; N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; J. P. Macomber, Frank Remick and Thomas B. Gannett.

PLATE OF GENERAL SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—General science should have a definite and important place in the new program of education that is resulting from the war, declared Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools in Boston, addressing the General Science Club of New England, which held its fourth annual meeting at the English High School in Boston today. He deplored the effort to eliminate the cultural and appreciative from school curriculums, and said that when properly taught, general science led to cultural and appreciative ends. The mere accumulation of facts was not a worthy end, he said. The study should develop thinking ability and observation ability.

Introducing Dr. Dyer, the president of the association, W. G. Whitman of the Salem Normal School said that Dr. Dyer had done more for general science in the schools of New England than any other person in recent years.

NEW RECORD FLIGHT IS CLAIMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sergeant Gianfelice Gino of the Italian Flying Corps has established what is claimed to be a new world's record for speed by flying from Langley Field, Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington, in a Spa fighting plane, in one hour. The distance is 145 miles. He left Hampton Roads at 12:30 and arrived here at 1:30.

New Hampshire has now put 151 cities and towns on its honor flag list out of 240, or about 63 per cent of all the communities in the State, giving it a long lead on what the Treasury Department calls a 100 per cent State; that is, a State in which every community has subscribed its quota.

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CRIME TRACED BY JUDGES TO SALOON

Almost Unanimous Response to Minnesota Questionnaire Is That Arrests and Prosecutions Decrease With Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A questionnaire conducted among district judges of the State by Richard Jones, campaign manager of the Minnesota Dry Federation, shows the jurists believe that from 50 to 90 per cent of the crimes which reach their attention in the courts are caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. Senator Jones' questions were sent to all the district judges, and he received replies from 21 of them, representing 15 of the 19 judicial districts in Minnesota. Replies from occupants of the bench in districts which have gone dry within their tenure show that immediately the sale of liquor was stopped, crimes decreased, until, in the words of Judge G. E. Quayle of Willmar, a dry town, "criminal prosecutions in my district have become very few."

"As to criminal matters which reach the district court," wrote Judge William A. Cant of Duluth, "my estimate is that in about 55 per cent of the cases the use of liquor is the substantial contributing cause. As to crime prosecuted in the municipal courts of the district, my information and estimate is that the percentage would be greater. The commission of crime in Duluth has substantially decreased since the sale of liquor was prohibited."

Judge Bert Fessler of Duluth placed his estimate at 50 per cent. "The trail of a larger percentage runs through the saloons," he added, "and a still larger percentage could be assigned to the liquor traffic, if we take into consideration crimes indirectly called to our attention through the trial of some other actions, juvenile delinquencies, abandonment of families and other unfortunate situations."

Judge J. D. Ensign of Duluth said that 50 to 60 per cent of crimes are traceable to the use of liquor, and the traffic causes 80 per cent of all crime and suffering."

Judge Edward Freeman of Virginia wrote that the criminal calendar in his city, which is wet, is considerably heavier than in Hibbing, another mining town, which is dry. "A high percentage of the cases of children brought before us, both on delinquent and dependent charges, is due to the use of liquor by their parents," he added.

Judge W. S. McClenahan of Brainerd, estimated that the cases in his court in days when the town was wet, due to liquor, comprised 80 to 90 per cent of the whole. "A percentage which has been materially reduced under local option."

Judge A. E. Giddings of Anoka recalled that of 32 homicide cases in 20 years in his district, whiskey has been a vital factor in 15, and as to

other crimes, 40 or 50 per cent are traceable to liquor.

Ninety per cent of the district court cases in the Tenth District, wrote Judge S. D. Catherwood of Austin, were traceable to or directly connected with the liquor traffic.

Only one judge opposed the trend of thought of the remaining 20, Judge John A. Rosser of St. Cloud saying that "the percentage of the use of liquor as a cause of crime is very low, not more than 10 per cent. It is true that men often try to shift the blame to John Barleycorn, figuring that he is of ill repute, anyway, and that the judge will be more lenient if drink can shoulder part of the burden."

TEACHING CHILDREN MORE OF WAR URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Value of teaching the school children more of the present war was emphasized in a talk given by Prof. Samuel B. Harding of the University of Indiana at the annual spring meeting of the New England History Teachers Association held today in Emerson Hall of Harvard University. Professor Harding is a member of the Committee on Public Information at Washington and spoke with special reference to the war.

Following this address the members inspected a collection of war posters, maps and manuscripts exhibited in the Harvard Library Building. The members of the association and their guests lunched at the Colonial Club and there held their afternoon meeting. Edward Porritt of Hartford, Conn., was the speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Recollections of the Press Gallery and of Parliamentary Reporting at Westminster in the Eighties."

John Ritchie Jr., of Boston, was elected president of the association, and A. H. Norton of Portland, Me., and Norman S. Easton of Fall River, were made vice-presidents. J. H. Emerson of Boston, was reelected secretary, and Miss Della I. Griffin of Boston, treasurer.

MEDFORD CASE ONE FOR COURTS

BOSTON, Mass.—People living in the vicinity of the West Medford Boston & Maine station, who are awakened just before daybreak by noises arising from the unloading of ice into wagons, must take their grievances to the local court for redress, the Public Service Commission decided today after considering the complaint asking that the railroad and the Medford Ice Company be prohibited from such early morning activity.

GIRL SCOUTS IN RALLY

BOSTON, Mass.—More than 2000 Girl Scouts dressed in the khaki uniform worn by that organization assembled in the Boston Arena this afternoon at a rally held under the auspices of the Northeastern Federation of Girl Scout councils, and participated in exhibitions of household duties, competition contests in drill and various scout activities. Representatives from troops all over Greater Boston were present.

MONEY ADVANCED TO FISH CAPTAINS

Witnesses at Federal Hearing Explain Plan of Exchange to Facilitate Sailings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Captains of fishing vessels sailing from the South Boston fish pier are advanced money by the New England Fish Exchange, for its members, in order to expedite sailing, and this measure results in about eight additional trips for each vessel a year, according to William H. Beardsley, testifying at the federal fish hearing in the Federal Building today. It was explained that the exchange advanced the money which the captains would receive for their catches, and then collects the money from the member of the exchange who has bought the fish.

Under the old scheme every captain collected from the dealers, directly, and trips were delayed for hours while the captains sought delinquent buyers, often in the saloons. Admitting that the saloons made the captains unfit to handle funds, Mr. Beardsley, in reply to a question, said that one saloon was operated near the pier by the Boston Fish Market Corporation.

Under present conditions the exchange gives a list of all fish sold and this is posted on the masts of the fishing crafts for all to see. Provisions are made, according to the witness, for arbitrating disputes but it is not often availed of because of the delay. The captains prefer to settle on the terms of the representative of the exchange.

That dealers are sometimes fined for giving fake vouchers to the captains came out in the testimony and that the dealers have been fined for buying on the wharfs outside of the exchange and dealing in fish expected, to arrive was also read into the records of the hearing.

It was also developed that cases of where dealers attempted to evade payments to the captains have been stopped by the exchange. Article 20 of the exchange by-laws provides for expulsion of members guilty of this offense.

GRAIN SPOILED BY MOISTURE IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Department of Agriculture has called the attention of G. C. Frank, federal grain inspector, to the fact that a loss of \$1,500,000 has been experienced in this State through the decomposition of corn, corn meal and mixed feeds which were either harvested or prepared under improper conditions in northern and western states. Too much moisture in the grain, it is said, has caused it to spoil

SAMUEL GOMPERS SPEAKS IN CANADA

Addresses Combined Gathering of Canadian House of Commons and Senate—Makes Deep Impression in Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Before a full house, representative of both the House of Commons and the Senate, and the visitors' galleries crowded with people, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor this afternoon delivered an able address which made a deep impression on his audience. His remarks were frequently greeted with loud applause. He was welcomed to Canada and to the House by the Hon. N. F. Rhodes, Speaker of the House, and at the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Gompers was thanked by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, in the absence of the Premier, Sir Robert Borden.

The present war, Mr. Gompers said, was the most wonderful crusade ever entered upon by men in the history of the world. There had been no compulsion which had impelled the men of Canada into the war nor any of the dominions or colonies of the British Empire. The mother country of democracy was at stake and those who had responded to the call with alacrity. They had no quarrel with the people of Germany, and no one wished them ill, so long as they confined themselves to their own tasks of self-development. While Mr. Gompers said, he did not intend to refer to the reasons which had brought the United States into the war, he did say that the conscience and sympathy of the people of that country were always with the Allies, for on one side stood a force perfected in a system of murder and on the other was the spirit of freedom, the spirit of democracy and a sense of justice to all mankind.

As a result of all that preceded the war, the speaker pointed to the opposition of the German Chancellor in the American did to the proposal for universal manhood suffrage, when he observed that it came to Prussia it would be worse than losing the war. It had been said that you could tell a man by the company he kept. To say that the allies of Germany and Austria were Turkey and Bulgaria was to say enough.

Mr. Gompers raised the utmost enthusiasm when he said: "I would rather drop fighting for the right than not to fight at all. If we should fail, and I repeat we cannot fail, it is better to fall fighting than it is to submit willingly to the yoke. The willingness to submit to the tyrant's yoke simply means the stifling and the stamping out of the spirit of liberty. The willingness to fight and the sacrifice for liberty keeps the spark alive in the hearts of some men, and in time it will rekindle and spread into a flame, a consuming flame so that every man will rise up and fight again for liberty."

"Out of the war would come new concepts of human right, human welfare and social justice, and there would come a new, better and nobler time. God grant," Mr. Gompers said, in conclusion, "that the day is near at hand when the forces, not only of the arms, but the forces of the spirit dominating the mind of the peoples of all democratic countries shall prevail, and our boys come home to us with the triumph of glory."

HOG ISLAND PROGRESS DELIGHTS MR. SCHWAB

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, spent Liberty Day inspecting the Hog Island shipbuilding plant. "I am delighted with the progress of the work at Hog Island," said he. "It is a tremendous undertaking and they are handling it in a tremendous way. It is one of the biggest places I have ever seen. I am exceedingly optimistic about the outcome of our work there."

MONROE CENTENARY STATUE PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman George M. Young of North Dakota introduced a bill today providing for the erection of a statue at Duluth, Minn., to commemorate the proclamation made by President Monroe 100 years ago tomorrow, April 28, putting into effect the Rush-Bagot treaty providing for disarmament upon the Great Lakes.

When made it was not dignified by the word "treaty," but was called an exchange of notes, letters having been exchanged between Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, and Charles

Bagot, British Minister to the United States. The agreement reached in this correspondence, afterwards ratified by the Senate and proclaimed by the President, was, in brief, that the naval force to be maintained upon the great American lakes should henceforth be confined to three vessels on each side of not to exceed 100 tons each, and each armed with one 18-pound cannon, and that all other vessels should be forthwith dismantled.

ARTILLERY TRAINING CAMPS ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special training camps for artillery officers are to be established at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Eustis, near Ft. Monroe, Va. Camp Jackson will be given over to instruction of field artillery eligibles from the third officers' training camps. About 400 men will be ordered there.

Camp Eustis will be used for heavy artillery, comprising former coast artillery units. It will be a two-brigade camp. Col. Frank K. Ferguson will command. Recently he returned from a trip abroad, where he received instructions from ordnance experts on the allied staffs.

PAPER MILL WORKERS' STRIKE PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An effort to prevent a nation-wide strike of paper mill workers called for May 1 will be made by the National War Labor Board, when it meets Monday, members of the board announced on their arrival here today.

P. T. Dodge, President of the American Company, will represent the manufacturers, and J. T. Carey, president of the International Mill Workers, and John P. Burke, president of the sulphite and pulp worker's organization, will represent the workmen at the hearing.

The Alabama steel and iron strike which was to have been taken up Monday will be considered later.

CHINESE MERCHANTS ATTEND CONVENTION

CLEVELAND, O.—Chinese leaders from all over the country were here to attend the eighth annual convention of the On Leong Tong, or Chinese Merchants Association, which opened a week's session today. A site for a Tong community center will be selected.

Thirty-eight members are fighting under the Stars and Stripes, while Chinese in all the large American cities are working to increase the sale of Liberty bonds. Practically every Chinese merchant of standing is buying bonds.

COMMISSION MAN SEES SWIFT LETTERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Col. William T. Chantland, an investigator for the Federal Trade Commission, having "asked in a courteous and gentlemanly manner" to examine the correspondence of Swift & Co. in the vaults of Henry Veeder, counsel for the packing house firm, was permitted to do so today.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—The Collegiate Church of All Nations, where every creed may hold religious services according to its belief and in its own tongue, will be dedicated with ceremonies beginning Sunday, May 12, and concluding Sunday, May 19. The church is now being completed by the Morgan Memorial of Boston on Wheeler Street and Osborn Place, off Shawmut Avenue, in the South End, Boston. It is of the cathedral style, is built of concrete almost entirely, and is large enough to seat about a thousand in its main auditorium.

BOSTON LEGAL AID SOCIETY

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Legal Aid Society has just issued a second edition of the pamphlet on "Legal Suggestions for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Dependents." Ten thousand copies of it have been issued. The purpose of this pamphlet is to tell what safeguards the Government has arranged for its fighting men and how protection may be secured with the aid of these safeguards. It also suggests certain legal steps that are desirable and businesslike to take before leaving for a cantonment or training camp.

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR THE SAILORS

Facilities for Men at Camp Plunkett in Wakefield Being Rapidly Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
CAMP "PLUNKETT," Wakefield, Mass.—With six spacious barracks already completed, and a large building for officers' quarters well under construction, facilities for training a large force of sailors in rifle practice are rapidly assuming shape, new orders issued throughout the first naval district requiring the men to spend a portion of their apprentice period here where there are unusual opportunities for target work with skilled instructors in charge.

This is undoubtedly the only naval district in the United States where rifle practice is compulsory, and carried on in connection with instruction commenced at the Hingham training station where three weeks are passed, two weeks at this camp, and concluding with a stay of four weeks at the Bunkin Island station.

Nearly 1000 sailors are now quartered in the tents and barracks, and for the present, delegations of 250 men from the Harvard reserve officers' training corps will spend each weekend at the range, coming out on Friday and marching back to Cambridge on Sunday evening.

A number of changes have been made in the ranges, providing firing lines at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards, enabling 150 men to fire simultaneously on the different courses. Five new instructors from Virginia Beach, Va., have arrived, making a total of 225 men qualified by long experience to make marksmen of the sailors, and the work is progressing most favorably. All previous records were broken recently when 695 courses were fired in one day, with men from several ships making an excellent showing. Several officers witnessed the work of the men, the day was one of the most active in the history of the camp, and much praise was given Ensign C. L. Crawford, the commanding officer who has been in charge of the range since last November, and under whose direction the work has been considerably enlarged in scope.

A military half-day is observed each Monday morning, with company drill and inspection as features of the program, and on Saturday afternoon and Sunday civilian practice is allowed, the range officers giving instruction, provided each participant supplies his own ammunition. On Sunday afternoons there will also be exhibitions of machine-gun firing, the range being provided with several guns of the Lewis type.

Plans are under way for a practice tournament at the range on May 18, 19, 20, and 21, with rifle clubs and civilians as participants. Maj. William C. Harlee, director of gunnery exercises, Washington, D. C., will be in charge.

Lieutenant Harrington, who was formerly commander of the range, was a recent visitor here, complimenting Ensign Crawford on the many changes which have been brought about under the latter's administration. He is now stationed at Glen Burnie, Md.

Since its inception less than a year ago, government officials recognized the value of rifle training for the sailors, and during the winter months practice on the ranges was conducted daily for the first time in New England. With the Wakefield camp as a model, it is stated that three new rifle ranges are shortly to be opened up in New York and Rhode Island, and in all probability several of the sailors stationed here will be transferred to these new stations.

Colonel Azan in Boston

Head of French Military Mission Back From Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Paul Azan, who is at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States, has returned from a conference with officials in Washington, D. C. Colonel Azan, who left the trenches to come to the United States, said today that he hopes later to fight with the American soldiers and to resume his activities with the overseas troops.

A request for clerks and assistants for the aeronautical office in Washington, and for overseas service, has come to headquarters of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and applications for such positions should be made at once to Capt. Foster Veltmeier of the signal corps. There

have already been about 50 applicants.

Brigadier-General Johnston has received a request from officials of the Red Cross in New York City, asking for the loan of the new tank America for a celebration there on May 18, but as the America will be used for similar purposes in Boston on that date, he will be unable to grant the request. The tank is now located on a side street off Beacon Street, where adjustments and repairs are being made, and later it is to be removed to the Commonwealth Armory.

Fifty-four privates, first class, signal enlisted reserve corps, have received orders to report to the schools of military aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge and at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., on May 11.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo A. Spillane addressed a large gathering of drafted men in the Malden, Mass., City Hall, on Friday evening, describing the benefits of war risk insurance, allotments, and allowances. George L. Richards was another speaker.

Sergt. Chester M. Ricker, Glenwood J. Sherrard, Philip H. Burt, and Ralph W. Cross of the quartermaster corps are leaving on Sunday for the officers' training camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., where they will commence a course in training.

Maj. Roy I. Taylor in command of the coast guard will leave on Monday for the artillery school at Ft. Monroe, Va., where he will commence the French artillery course of instruction.

CALIFORNIA FARMERS SEEK STATE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN JOSE, Cal.—A movement has been started here to organize the farmers of the State along political, social and economic lines for the purpose of promoting the interests of the farmers as a class. It is announced that the organization will be less radical than the Farmers Non-Partisan League and other political movements in some of the other states, and it is asserted that for that reason the California movement will be more effective than similar organizations elsewhere have been.

It is planned to organize in county units, the purpose being to enroll every farmer in the State. The thought was expressed at a recent meeting of farmers that the political control of the State should pass from the hands of politicians and lawyers to the food producers. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for putting the movement into effect, and it was announced that a second convention will be held at an early date.

ALABAMA'S WET FORCES ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Edward D. Smith, national Democratic committeeman from Alabama, will lead the campaign in this State against the Federal Prohibition Amendment. His name appears first on the list of members of a campaign committee selected by a temporary committee, headed by Samuel P. Kennedy, president of the Public Service Commission and the State Fuel Administrator. The campaign committee will have 51 members.

Anti-amendment forces at their recent organization mass meeting in Montgomery, attended by some 400 persons, called upon members of the State Democratic executive committee to grant a hearing and require "sworn loyalty to the party's fundamental tenets as a condition to participation by candidates or electors, or else that they resign their duties to Democrats who will execute the trust."

HOUSTON TO GET NEW REFINERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—It is announced here that the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, which has extensive holdings in Texas, will build a pipe line from the Mid-Continent field in Oklahoma, starting from Cushing, where the Prairie now has large holdings, through Ranger, Tex., a newly discovered oil field, to Houston, where a large oil refinery is to be built. The company has purchased a site of 400 acres on the Houston Ship Channel, just below the city of Houston, and will build its refinery there, so that a water outlet for its products may be available. The refinery, it is said, will be one of the largest in the State, and will represent an investment of considerably more than \$1,000,000.

WAR CHEST ASKS W. C. T. U. OF WORK

Melrose Fund Officials Want to Know Something of Value as Relief Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

MELROSE, Mass.—After giving up its local campaign for war funds, the Melrose W. C. T. U. filed a request with the Melrose War Fund Association asking for \$2000 as its share of the war chest, but notification was received today that before this allotment is made the W. C. T. U. must convince the disbursement committee of its value as a war relief agency.

Mrs. Anna Bryant, president of the local W. C. T. U., said that she expects the entire appropriation, as the amount would have been raised by popular subscription if the union had not complied with the requests of the war chest association to cancel its local campaign.

At an executive meeting of the union Friday, the quota of \$2000 was voted as representative of what this city would have contributed under the older established form of raising money. In response to a request for an allotment, the following letter, signed by John C. F. Slayton, chairman, and John H. Duffill, clerk, was received:

"The disbursement committee of the Melrose War Fund Association, Inc., has received from your secretary an appeal for funds. Would you kindly inform the committee upon the war work carried on by you. What has been accomplished in the past, and in what specific war work funds appropriated by us would be used? Also please state the Melrose share referred to in your letter."

The Melrose War Fund Association has made three disbursements, already, one of \$2000 to the Red Cross, one of \$250 to the Salvation Army and a third of \$200 to the Melrose branch of the Special Aid Society of American Preparedness. Eighty per cent of its monthly pledges of \$9000 has been received, according to a member of the committee, so that enough funds are on hand to meet the W. C. T. U. request. It was explained, however, that the W. C. T. U., if its request is granted, would receive it in monthly installments.

The Malden W. C. T. U., which canceled its campaign for funds, like the Melrose sister organization, has filed a request for an allotment of \$2500, it was learned today. This has not been acted on, however, as the war chest organization in that city has not been completed.

Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, president of the Malden W. C. T. U., has been appointed a member of the war chest committee of Malden. She had appealed to Mayor Blodgett, who is in charge of the campaign, for representation on the war chest committee, explaining that the W. C. T. U. is representative of a large part of the public. In this way the union will have its representative to forward its claims to a just proportion of the chest.

COURT WARNS OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Declaring that he had been reliably informed that agents of the Department of Justice at Washington have knowledge that suspicious persons were sent into Kentucky as a part of the German propaganda to injure the horse industry, Special Judge George C. Webb, at Lexington, in a charge to the Fayette County Grand Jury, urged that body to make every effort to ferret out activities of German spies and emissaries, and either indict the offenders for treason or furnish the Federal Government with evidence that will enable it to handle them summarily.

"Men of this ilk who sow seeds of dissension against the United States Government and its people," said Judge Webb, "should be discovered, prosecuted, imprisoned and, if necessary, shot. There is not a State in the Union not infested with German spies and emissaries, and they do not

Remember—Our Low Prices Mean We Are Never Undersold

Do You Understand That the Biggest

SALE OF

Under-

muslins

Is In Progress

MONDAY

MORNING?

If you have not received an invitation to participate in the extraordinary specials arranged, call at our third floor office, where we will be pleased to make it possible for you to share in this great undermuslin sale.

Magrane

Houston Co.

BOSTON

Buy Liberty Bonds

Booth on Street Floor

hesitate to do everything in their power to spread German propaganda, which is the most villainous, barbarous and extensive menace the United States has to cope with. While our soldiers are fighting German armies in France, we must put down this dangerous propaganda here at home."

CITY PROPOSES A NET PROFITS TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—A movement has been started by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment, for putting into effect a new system of taxation, whereby the present personal property tax shall be changed to an income tax. The theory underlying the proposed change is that the amount of taxes levied against an individual or corporation should be based upon that individual's or corporation's ability to pay, rather than upon the amount of personal property held. The one important exception is that land may not be exempted from taxation.

Under the plan proposed, taxes will be derived from net profits only and those who are not making money, even though they may have large business interests and numerous employees, or those who have just started in business and have not developed it up to the point of financial returns, will not be taxed on their plant and equipment. It is pointed out that such a system of taxation should tend to foster the building up of manufacturing industries in the State by relieving these industries from taxation until they are able to pay.

ADVOCATE CLOSING OF ALL BREWERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A resolution favoring the complete closing down of all breweries in the United States for the period of the war was passed at the first state-wide women's war conference of the Committee of National Defense, which was held in Nashville recently. Four hundred delegates were present, representing practically every county in Tennessee. Mrs. George M. Denny, state chairman, summed up the important works that the State Council of Defense has already accomplished, citing the voluntary registration of 60,000 women in Tennessee for some branch of war service.

Fully 5000 persons were present at Ryan's Auditorium, at the evening session, on April 5, to hear the address of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national chairman of the Council of Defense. Dr. Shaw expressed the hope that the Government would deprive the civilian population of everything not essential to subsistence and turn the surplus over for the maintenance of our American soldiers who are offering their lives for our freedom.

PLAN TO GET MORE SHIP CARPENTERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan to release carpenters engaged in the construction of wooden cantonments for shipbuilding by making use of great stores of brick for more permanent buildings is proposed by the Face Brick Dealers' Association, whose trustees met here today.

FARMERS ARE TOLD OF PROPAGANDA

Warning Sounded in Colorado of Alleged Alliance of I. W. W. and Non-Partisan League to Delay Nation's War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—Speakers recently before two of the bureaux of Denver's leading business men's organization, the Civic and Commercial Association, with upward of 3000 members, sounded warnings concerning the Americanism of the middle western political organization of farmers known as the National Non-Partisan League. That organization is at present laying plans to greatly increase its membership in Colorado.

The insurance bureau and the manufacturers bureau, prominent bodies of the civic association, within a period of three days were addressed respectively by Mark T. McKee of Detroit, general counsel of the Insurance Federation of the United States, and John H. McIntosh of the Montana Employers Association. Both speakers assured their hearers that the new movement among the farmers, coupled with what was alleged to be a proposed alliance with the Industrial Workers of the World in the West, bore unmistakable aspects of pro-Germanism in its ruthless demand that practically all business at this time shall surrender prerogatives not assuring absolute benefit to the farmer, and that many lines shall submit to state and federal ownership.

LIQUOR MEN WILL ABOLISH PAIL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FALL RIVER, Mass.—In an effort to check bootlegging and other illicit liquor selling, so that soldiers and sailors who come to this city may be protected from the liquor menace, the Fall River Liquor Dealers Association voted Friday to abolish the "pail trade" and family deliveries from wholesalers. Hereafter, all liquor will be sold through the retailers, so that if any reaches the hands of liquor messengers or bootleggers the source will be fairly certain, it is pointed out.

This action is considered by many to be a direct result of a recent letter sent by the Police Commission to the liquor dealers urging stringent regulation of liquor sales, so that the Government will not be called on to make Fall River dry, as other cities have been treated, to make them safe for soldiers and sailors.

INQUIRIES ABOUT WAR FINANCE BANK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Banks and business interests appear anxious for organization of the War Finance Corporation, judging by letters and preliminary applications for loans reaching the Treasury. The Treasury has referred inquiries to the law, which is the only guide, pending organization of the corporation. President Wilson is expected to name four directors after conferring with Secretary McAdoo, who will return from a Liberty Loan speaking tour May 4. These directors with Mr. McAdoo will organize the corporation.

SolovHinds Co
Sale of Spring Suits
and Serge Dresses
30 Suits Specially Marked to \$25
Dresses from \$29.50 to \$75
352 Boylston St. Boston

SHEPARD STORES
Tremont Street—Winter Street—Temple Place, Boston
Correct Apparel
for Stout Figures
Sizes 39 to 52½
The difference between the smart, stout apparel sold by The Shepard Stores and the extra size clothing sold by other stores is merely a difference of style, fit, and workmanship.
Sketched—Hand-tailored suit of Poirat twill in navy blue; three button, pointed front coat, braid and button trimmed.....\$50.00
(Winter Street—Second Floor)
SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

Remember—Our Low Prices Mean We Are Never Undersold
Do You Understand That the Biggest
SALE OF
Under-muslins
Is In Progress
MONDAY MORNING?
If you have not received an invitation to participate in the extraordinary specials arranged, call at our third floor office, where we will be pleased to make it possible for you to share in this great undermuslin sale.
Magrane
Houston Co.
BOSTON
Buy Liberty Bonds
Booth on Street Floor

E. T. Slattery Co.
Established in 1867
Tremont St., Boston Opp. Boston Common
Beginning Monday, April 29, 1918
The MAY WHITE SALE
INCLUDING
French and American Underwear
Crepé de Chine and Washable Satin Underwear
Infants' Wear, Brides' Trousseaux, Negligees, Petticoats, Neckwear, Blouses, etc.
AND THE ANNUAL ADVANCE SALE OF
SUMMER WASH DRESSES
FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
A wonderful array of the smartest and newest fashions, all possessing the inimitable quality of Slattery individuality, at remarkably modest prices.
ALSO, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAY WHITE SALE
A SALE OF SPRING OUTER APPAREL
FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
Charge Purchases Made on April 29th and 30th Will Appear on Bill Rendered June 1st
E. T. SLATTERY CO.

SHIPPING INCREASE
IN PUGET SOUNDFifty-Six Vessels Clear From
Ports During First Quarter
of 1918, Carrying in and
Out About 425,000 TonsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Fifty-six vessels cleared from Puget Sound ports for the Orient during the first quarter of 1918, carrying approximately 425,000 tons and bringing in the same amount, according to figures compiled by Robert C. Hill of the Merchants Exchange in this city, and given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The note is made that, if the record so far made is maintained, 224 ships of 771,480 net tons will clear from these ports, as compared to 199 ships of 669,660 tons clearing from them in 1917.

In the first quarter of 1915, 23 vessels of 96,906 tons cleared from Puget Sound ports for the Far East. In the following year, the quarter showed 43 vessels of 139,697 tons sailing from these ports, and in 1917, for the same period, 58 vessels of 179,265 tons cleared from Puget Sound for the Orient.

Of the 56 vessels at the Puget Sound ports for the quarter this year, 41 were Japanese, six American owned, five British owned, two Norwegian owned, one Swedish owned and one Russian. Two vessels of 6321 tons arrived from the Orient but have not cleared, having been taken over by the Government.

The principal Japanese companies contributing to the tonnage movement are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which recently added the five largest steamships sailing to Japan from the United States to the fleet sailing from Seattle, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Mitsui & Co., Japan's largest export firm. The nine ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, recently commandeered by the Japanese Government, to be turned over to the United States in exchange for steel plates, were all small freight carriers.

America's Merchant Marine

Various Steps Taken Since President
Wilson's First Recommendation

Dec. 7, 1914—President Wilson recommends the creation of a Government-owned fleet of merchant steamships.

Dec. 9, 1914—Administration Ship Purchase Bill introduced.

March 3, 1915—Measure, with substitutes, shelved.

Jan. 31, 1916—Bill creating Shipping Board of five members presented in House and Senate. This measure would make Secretaries of Navy and Commerce members of board, ex officio.

Aug. 30, 1916—House concurred in Senate changes, and bill passed.

Sept. 7, 1916—President signs Shipping Act, creating a "United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging and developing a merchant marine and a naval auxiliary, and for the regulation of shipping."

Jan. 2, 1917—President Wilson nominates as members of the Shipping Board, William Denman, San Francisco (six years); Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore (five years); John A. Donald, New York (four years); Theodore Brent, New Orleans (two years).

Jan. 19, 1917—Majority of board confirmed; Jan. 23, all confirmed.

Jan. 29, 1917—Bernard N. Baker resigns.

July 24, 1917—Chairman Denman resigns and is succeeded by Edward N. Hurley.

July 24, 1917—Rear Admiral Capps appointed to succeed Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals as manager of Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Nov. 23, 1917—Rear Admiral Capps asks to be relieved. Rear Admiral Harris resigns in a short time, to be succeeded by Charles A. Piez of Chicago.

April 17, 1918—Charles M. Schwab is made director of shipbuilding operations, supplanting Mr. Piez, who is given an administrative position.

Promises and Performance

By direction or implication, the National Administration stood pledged, upon the organization of the Shipping Board, to put 6,000,000 tons of ships into the water by the close of 1918.

After continual controversies in the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, it is found that the ship-

MAXWELL'S
\$5 HAT SHOP
2nd floor 59 Temple Pl.

Despite High Prices

BARGAINS IN FINE STATIONERY

Price list and samples on application

HARPER W. POULSON

Social and Commercial Stationer

284 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON

Oriental Rugs & Carpets

Repaired, Cleaned, Straightened, Stored and

ORIENTAL RUG CLEANING AND REPAIRING WORKS

M. R. Soukhan, Mgr.

1808 Boylston St., Tel. Back Bay 3747

Between Mass. Ave. and Huntington St.

RUGS BOUGHT AND SOLD

building program has not been actually

begun.

Investigation proves that work is far behind schedule.

Country aroused over delays, postponements and apparent mismanagement.

Mr. Hurley appointed to "speed" work along.

Mr. Piez appointed to give impetus to building.

Great Britain names 6,000,000 tons as the minimum to be contributed by the United States by the end of 1918.

Chairman Hurley first promises the pledged 6,000,000 tons by the end of 1918.

He also talks of putting on three shifts daily.

One million tons were promised before March 1, 1918.

Total of pledge reduced to 5,000,000 tons reduced to 4,000,000.

Expert testimony in January last declared not 3,000,000 tons would be produced.

Practically a complete break-down of the merchant marine program as originally set out.

Charles M. Schwab chosen and hailed as the man who will set everything right.

Record of Charles M. Schwab

April 17, 1918—Placed in full control of shipping situation.

April 18, 1918—Announced intention of moving entire staff of Emergency Fleet Corporation to Philadelphia.

April 18, 1918—Announced in his belief that he will abandon small ships as soon as present contracts expire, and go in for heavy tonnage construction.

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MORE MEN ARRIVE
AT CAMP DEVENSBy Late Afternoon an Additional
1900 Recruits From
Massachusetts Are Expected to
Present ThemselvesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

By late afternoon or early evening today 1900 more Massachusetts recruits will have arrived in camp to commence their military training, in addition to 1782 men who arrived on Friday, Lieut. C. H. Martin of Springfield, Mass., is the receiving officer in the depot brigade to which all the new men are being assigned.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, says the men participating in the Liberty parade on Friday made a very creditable showing. As orders to hold the review were received only on the day preceding, the fact that the affair was to take place was not generally known, and consequently only about 500 spectators witnessed the event. The parade passed the point of review in 35 minutes, the men marching at 120 steps to the minute, in massed formation, and four companies abreast of battalion front. Brig.-Gen. F. H. Albright, senior brigade commander, led, followed by the three hundred first regiment of the American Bands played the soldiers' past the reviewing stand, and colors were dipped in passing.

Men in the three hundred second machine gun company wore trench helmets, and carried a part of their equipment, and in Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans' command, the three hundred third machine gun battalion, led by Maj. James Armory Sullivan, were machine gun carts which were drawn by mules, and which were the only vehicles in the line.

The review showed what six months of training along military lines will do, and officials feel that the men have made good progress. The event was also notable on account of being the first time a division of the American Army has been reviewed in New England.

During the day a large number of Liberty Day tags were sold to visitors, other features of the occasion being a concert in front of division headquarters, the massed band directed by Modeste Alloo playing for fully an hour and a half, the program concluding with "The Star-Spangled Banner." As the last notes sounded, the flag was lowered for the night, making a most impressive ceremony.

Members of the second battalion of the three hundred and third regiment went to Waltham, Mass., on Friday, where they participated in a patriotic celebration. Maj. Charles A. Randlett was in charge, and the men were accompanied by a band.

The next Officers' Training School will be started here on May 15, it is announced, and Lieut.-Col. Moore N. Fells is at the head of a board which will consider applications. Others serving on the board are Maj. Oliver J. Schoonmaker of the three hundred and third infantry regiment, Maj. William Gammell Jr. of the three hundred and second field artillery, and First Lieut. William H. Rumpf Jr.

First Lieut. John P. Meis, assistant adjutant of the depot brigade, has been promoted to captain. He has had about 20 years in the service and for 14 years was in the twenty-ninth United States infantry. He was commissioned a second lieutenant last July.

Honors for Drafted Men

EVERETT, Mass.—A delegation of 63 men, leaving for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on Monday, will report at the State Armory at 9 o'clock in the morning. The men will be escorted to the railway station by a band and prominent citizens headed by Mayor William E. Weeks.

Dedham Men in Service

DEDHAM, Mass.—A tablet bearing the names of 417 Dedham men who

are in the United States service was unveiled here on Friday with appropriate exercises. The marine band from the Hingham training station paraded, followed by the Dedham State Guard company and delegations of Boy and Girl Scouts. An address was given by the Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and Lieut. Richard R. Murray of the first Canadian battalion was another speaker.

PURPOSE OF FLOUR
CENSUS EXPLAINEDOfficial of Food Administration
Says It Is to Find Out How
Much and Where It IsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The flour census of Massachusetts, which is being conducted by the county food agents, under the supervision of the State Food Administration, is for the purpose of seeing how much flour there is in the State and where it is, explained an official of the administration today.

There is no immediate prospect of any seizure, he said, although if any became necessary the price would be determined without loss to the owner. In case of emergency, such as a local scarcity in one town and an abundance in another, this census would help to distribute the supply equitably, said the official.

Filling out the census blanks is a duty of the householder, he said, and it will be primarily a sense of patriotism and justice which will require the replies. Steps have been taken to see that every householder likely to have 30 or more pounds of wheat flour, reports, continued the official, and the local agents in every city or town of the State have been instructed to see that the blanks are returned. Various methods of reporting have been adopted in the several counties of the State, and about 600,000 cards have been sent out, he added.

The request calls on all to state how much over 30 pounds of flour they have in their homes, and if the amount is considered too generous a supply for any particular household by the county and state food administrators' arrangements will be made for its purchase and redistribution.

"By directing the public to state their flour holdings on the flour supply card, the Food Administration is taking the step necessary to prevent a possible flour scarcity," said another official. "Hoarders hasten shortages. If next May, June or July we find ourselves without wheat flour, it will be because thousands of tons are stored away in cellars by unpatriotic householders who banish any consideration of the soldiers in their greed to have their own desire satisfied. The flour supply card is a government action which will meet with the approval of all those who have taken the time to study food conditions abroad, and who know, therefore, that food is probably the foremost factor in winning the war."

DESERTION CHARGED
TO ROXBURY MAN

BOSTON, Mass.—Thomas F. Kenney
of Roxbury, and a former member of
the old ninth regiment is confined at
the South Armory charged with desertion,
and later it is expected he will be
taken to one of the harbor forts
pending his arraignment before a
court-martial board. Capt. Ralph C.
Harrison in charge of the military police
making the arrest, states that
Kenney was shipped from France to a
Baltimore hospital, but instead of
waiting for his discharge, he left that
city and came to Boston. Since his
arrival here, Kenney has aided in the
sale of Liberty bonds and has talked
on his experiences before several
organizations. He is also charged with
collecting money to provide the soldiers
overseas with various articles,
work for which he has no authority.
Another charge brought against him is
that he wears a foreign service badge
to which he is not entitled, also service
stripes and braid on his uniform
which are not in conformity with the
uniform of United States soldiers.
GASOLINE PRICES
AND COST SHOWNExpert Witnesses at Oklahoma
Hearing Give Figures—Testi-
mony Indicates Monopoly by
the Larger Refining ConcernsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The first expert figures to be ever given in Oklahoma as to the actual cost of refining gasoline in this State were produced by S. P. Freeling, Attorney-General, in course of an investigation here before the State Corporation Commission into that subject.

E. R. Sanford, an accountant for the Federal Trade Commission, presented figures at the inquiry which were included in a report of the Trade Commission covering the cost of producing gasoline in Oklahoma in August, 1917. According to these figures, the low cost of production was 11.4000 cents per gallon; high cost, 17.6390 cents, and representative cost, 14.8706 cents. Mr. Sanford explained that by representative cost he meant the cost of production at a refinery of average capacity and facilities as found in Oklahoma.

Dr. Roy D. Cross of Kansas City, Mo., a chemical engineer, made an exhaustive investigation of the cost of producing gasoline in Oklahoma, at the request of the Attorney-General, and presented his figures at the hearing. He gave the average cost of producing gasoline in Oklahoma as 14.91 cents per gallon at the refinery. These figures included the cost of crude at 12.71 cents per gallon and of the actual cost of refining at 2.20 cents per gallon. In arriving at these figures the witness said he allowed 25 per cent for depreciation, but did not include the cost of marketing or transporting where the product was not sold at the refinery.

The Pierce Oil Corporation fixes the price at which refiners sell gasoline in Oklahoma, according to the testimony of G. R. McKee, formerly, at the head of the Oklahoma Refining Company. He stated that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana fixes the price of gasoline in Kansas. Asked if he was compelled to sell his refined products at the figures named by the Pierce Oil Corporation, Mr. McKee stated that he was not, but that he considered it good policy to do so. The same witness also stated that the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, fixed the market price of crude oil in Oklahoma from its headquarters at Independence, Kan., and that he always used this price as a basis. The independent refiners of Oklahoma, however, he declared, are always compelled to pay in addition to the posted prices, a bonus ranging from 20 cents to 80 cents a barrel for crude oil.

STUDY COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The nine educators who are to represent Rhode Island in the national competition for

a \$20,000 award offered by the National Institution for Moral Instruction, in Washington, have been nominated by the selection committee. The State representatives are to conduct a research into the subject of character education of pupils in the public schools. They are: George F. Weston, principal of the Johnston public schools; Leonard H. Campbell, Providence; Mrs. Eliza H. L. Barker, Tiverton; Emerson L. Adam, assistant state commissioner of public schools; Prof. Guy F. Wells of the State Normal School; Miss Mary Stillman, Providence; Richard D. Allen, Providence; Clarence H. Manchester, Providence; and Prof. Stephen S. Colvin of Brown University.

AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE EXERCISESAMHERST, Mass.—Two months before
its usual time, Commencement at
the Massachusetts Agricultural College
is being celebrated here today,
continuing the ceremonies which
started Friday. The program opened
Friday afternoon with a competitive
drill by the companies of the college
battalion. Company D won the drill
and will be allowed to fly the college
colors during the coming year. A battalion
parade was held at 3, which was
reviewed by Col. W. Wilson, retired,
U. S. A. The fraternities had their
annual alumni reunions in the evening.

Today, at 9, there was a meeting of the college trustees, and at the same hour a business meeting of the associated alumni. Commencement exercises were held in Bowker Auditorium, at which the main address was made by President George D. Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College. A reception by the president of the college to seniors and commencement guests in room 114, Southbridge Hall, was followed by a luncheon served to seniors, alumni, faculty and guests in Draper Hall. This evening there will be the annual class reunions. Alumni headquarters will be in the social union rooms.

WOMEN OFF FOR CONVENTION

FOOD COST REPORT IN AUSTRALIA

Interstate Commission Proposes Fixing Wholesale Meat Prices at the Export Rates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Reading the reports made by the Interstate Commission on the prices of meat, bread, milk, butter, etc., it is easy to understand why these reports have been withheld by the Government for nearly four months. For example, the recommendations of the commission in favor of fixing the wholesale prices of meat for consumption in Australia at the export price, and the decision of the Government to carry out the recommendation, has drawn out protests by pastoralists and others interested in stock-raising. The Prime Minister has agreed that the commission shall have further evidence before the decision is carried into effect. In its report on the price of meat, the commission expresses satisfaction that the meat supply of Victoria is not under the control of any association or combine, either in regard to the supply of stock on the hoof for the market or among wholesale buyers of stock or among wholesale or retail butchers. It is further stated that the impression that high prices have been due to the holding up of accumulations of meat in cold storage—a theory which caused a strike of wharf laborers in Victoria—has been proved groundless by the evidence of the Superintendent of Exports, Mr. P. Crowe. "Most of the year local prices were too high for exporters to compete, and, generally speaking, while the contract price at which meat was supplied to the British Government undoubtedly raised the price of beef in Australia, the ordinary export trade had not been the means of unduly raising prices." In Victoria, the commission found there was no speculation by graziers at the weekly stock sales in the hope of still higher prices for stock.

In dealing with the price of meat in New South Wales, however, the Interstate Commission considered that the high price of meat in that State was due in large measure to the control of influences apart from the question of supply. The commission said that it was clear from the evidence that retailers regarded the high prices in New South Wales with the utmost aversion, and there was a strong feeling that the retail trade was under the domination of a few carcass butchers.

"It is clear," says the report, "that one chief reason why retail prices are higher in Sydney than in Melbourne and Brisbane is the hold which the combination has had over retailers and its sympathetic action toward pastoralists." The commission recommended the drafting of regulations to stop underground action in connection with the price of meat. The report stated that details of the operation of the meat pool in Sydney revealed the domination of graziers and carcass butchers over the Sydney market, and their power to practice imposition on the authorities.

In its general summary, the commission pointed out that if the prices of meat in each metropolis were fixed on a parity with the export prices, meat would be uniformly cheaper throughout the states, and a great deal of speculation and uncertainty and wasteful migration of stock would be prevented. The stability of the pastoral industry as a whole would not be impaired, said the report. The commission pointed out that in Queensland the imperial prices operated to assure the growers a fair return. Further, the abnormally high prices of wool would leave sheep pastoralists in receipt of greater returns than before the war even with the price of mutton reduced.

In its report, the commission pointed out that the price of meat was of far greater importance to the householders than that of any other single commodity. One-fifth of the cost of food in families whose weekly incomes ranged up to \$4 was accounted for by the cost of meat. The high prices, however, had caused a marked decline in the consumption of meat, which had fallen in New South Wales from 260 pounds a head in 1910 to 181 pounds a head in 1915-16. The largest meat retailer in Melbourne had given evidence that since 1915 he had given up eight of his shops.

In conclusion, the commission said that it was clear from the large surplus of rabbits in cold storage that the public had not taken advantage of that cheap food.

Dealing with the price of bread, the commission finds that the increased price has been due chiefly to the rise in the cost of flour, and hardly at all to increases in wages or other material. In view of the fixation of price the commission is convinced that no exploitation or profiteering does or can occur.

Remembering that in September of last year wheat in Chicago cost \$8.24 a bushel, the commission considered that the Australian consumer was in a very favorable position in having the price of wheat fixed at \$4.94 a bushel f. o. b., which in practice was equivalent to \$4.24 on the farm. A lower price than \$4.94 would not be just to the producer, it was considered; the maintenance and expansion of the primary industries was declared a most imperative need for the future, and the reduction of the rate a bushel would not induce the farmer to keep up his output of grain.

In price and quality of bread the Australian consumer is considered to be better served than probably any buyer in any other part of the world. The British loaf, for instance, in spite of the government subsidy of £15,000,000 a year to the millers, costs 2½d. a pound, as against 1½d. in Melbourne, and the quality of the Melbourne loaf is regarded as superior. The commission, however, recognized

that savings could be made in the cost of delivery of bread in Australia, which was estimated at £1,250,000 a year. The profit of the baker was reduced by his sale of bread at a large discount to grocers for re-sale to the public, the grocer making 16 per cent profit. The report proposed that master bakers should agree not to supply bread to grocers below the price fixed by law as a maximum, or that the Government should limit the amount of discount obtainable by any reseller.

From the commission's report it would seem that bread does not play the all-important part in household economy that one would have imagined. The average consumption of bread in Australia, as a matter of fact, is stated at 4 pounds a head a week, and a reduction of 1 penny in the price of a four-pound loaf would only make a difference of a penny a head in the house of average consumers.

Dealing with the agreement between master bakers and millers, under which millers agreed to sell flour only to bakers who undertook not to sell bread at a lower price than that fixed by the Victorian Master Bakers Association, the commission expresses the opinion that this agreement would be open to the most severe condemnation were it not that the objective was to secure for bakers what the law regarded as the just price. In the opinion of the commission, however, the combine went beyond what was fair in that it made no exception for the smaller tradesman carrying on business by his own industry.

Increased cost of milk and of sugar is stated in another report by the Interstate Commission to be the principal cause of the rise in the price of condensed milk. Although there is a combination of manufacturers the report considers that the fixing of prices by regulation stops any exploitation of the public.

It was found that all the Australian manufacturers of condensed milk with one exception had undertaken to sell to one agent and apportion the amount of trade to be done by each, thus abstaining from competition. Clause 14 of the agreement provided that retail prices were not to be increased except as a result of increased cost of manufacture or distribution.

A disquieting condition of things in the milk-producing industry in Victoria was mentioned in their report by the Interstate Commission. The commission in its comments on the prices of milk, butter, cheese and bacon, says that owing to the small and uncertain return to dairy farmers, "an astonishingly large number of dairy farms are now used for other purposes."

SCALES OF PAY FOR NAVIGATING OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Shipping Controller has confirmed the following scales of pay agreed to by the National Maritime Board, for navigating officers serving on cargo liners and general trading vessels. First mates with superior certificates on vessels between 501 and 1000 tons begin at £6 5s. and rise by yearly graduation to £8 15s. in vessels between 501 and 1000 tons, and rise to £7 in the third year. First mates with home-trade certificates as mates, or foreign-going certificates as second mates, begin at a rate of £5 10s., on vessels between 201 and 500 tons, and rise to £6 in the third year. On vessels of 501 tons up to 1000 tons the rate rises from £5 15s. to £6 5s., and on vessels 1001 tons and over from £6 to £6 10s. in the third year. Uncertificated mates on the same three classes of vessels received the following scales of pay: £5 5s. to £5 15s.; £5 10s. to £6; £5 15s. to £6 5s.

Certificated second mates in the smallest class of boat receive £5 10s. and rise to £6; £5 15s. rising in the third year to £6 5s. in vessels between 501 and 1000 tons, and rates beginning at £6 and rising to £6 10s. in vessels of 1001 tons and over. Uncertificated mates receive the following scales of pay: £4 15s. to £5 5s.; £5 to £5 10s.; and £5 5s. to £5 15s. Where food is found by the owners, the appropriate rates are to be obtained by deducting from the above rates 25s. weekly, or pro rata for part of a week. These rates do not apply to the cases of oil-tank steamers, motor vessels, sailing vessels, salvage and cable steamers, railway steamers and other exceptional matters, which have yet to be considered by the board. An officer's pay under the new scale will be determined, as regards service, by the period he has held his present post in the same employment as at March 11, 1918. An officer will be entitled to back pay at the same rate for any period of service on articles or continuous employment with the same owners irrespective of articles from Oct. 6, 1917, or from the date of commencing pay if subsequent thereto. Increments will date from the anniversary of the date of taking up present post in the same employment.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the announcement of the Federal Government that the wholesale price of meat for local consumption would be made the same as that for export, an outcry has arisen from powerful interests affected and alarmist statements as to the effect of the change have been made. As a result it is not likely that the reform will begin until further investigation has been made.

REPORT OF THE WAR CABINET

New Constitutional Development Inaugurated in Britain by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new constitutional development was recently inaugurated in the United Kingdom when the Cabinet issued a report on its year's working. It has, of course, been one of the unwritten laws of the British Constitution that the doings of the Cabinet are "wrapt in mystery." No notes were supposed to be taken of its discussions up till the advent of the present Cabinet, and only by inference could one reconstruct its deliberations from its actual achievements, from its personnel, and the changes in its personnel and so forth. With a characteristic disregard of traditions where he finds them to interfere with present accomplishment, Mr. Lloyd George has apparently decided that a democratic country is entitled to know what its leaders are doing, and the present volume is the result of that conviction. Public opinion would appear fully to endorse his decision.

This first annual report is a blue book of 225 pages, plus three appendices, a few maps, and a diagrammatic representation of the administrative organization of the British Empire. It goes very fully over the ground. Chapter I deals with the new administrative organization, including the War Cabinet; Chapter II, on imperial affairs, has two sections on the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference, and a section on constitutional development in India, and Chapter III deals with external relations, under the headings of British policy, conferences and missions and inter-allied organizations. Then follow chapters on the blockade, the navy, the military effort in 1917, the air service, munitions, national service, and industrial relations. Chapter XI covers the vital question of transport under the headings of shipping, shipbuilding, ports, railways and canals. Chapter XII deals with the import restriction policy, Chapter XIII with food; Chapter XV lumps "pensions, health, welfare and liquor control" together, and Chapter XVI deals with reconstruction. The report winds up with a financial summary and a record of the legislation of the year 1917-18. There is now no excuse for the citizen who does not know what his Government is doing, at any rate as seen through the eyes of the Government itself.

The reader—the British reader at any rate—will probably turn with special interest to the section dealing with the War Cabinet and will find the following new details as to its actual method of working:

"The method of working of the War Cabinet is as follows: At each meeting the Cabinet begins by hearing reports as to the progress of the war since the preceding day. Unless it wishes to confine its deliberations to general questions of policy, it then proceeds to deal with questions awaiting its decision. As these questions, in the vast majority of cases, affect one or more of the administrative departments, almost all its meetings are attended by the ministers and their chief departmental officials concerned. The majority of the sessions of the War Cabinet consist, therefore, of a series of meetings between members of the War Cabinet and those responsible for executive action at which questions of policy concerning those departments are discussed and settled. Questions of overlapping or conflict between departments are determined, and the general lines of policy throughout every branch of the administration coordinated so as to form part of a consistent war plan. Ministers have full discretion to bring with them any experts, either from their own departments or from outside, whose advice they consider would be useful.

"The extent to which this policy of inviting expert assistance is carried may be judged from the fact that from

Dec. 9, 1916, to December, 1917, no less than 248 persons, other than members of the War Cabinet and the secretariat have attended its meetings. These include experts on foreign, dominion, Indian, colonial affairs, finance, manpower, labor, munitions and industry, shipping and shipbuilding, agriculture, food control, education, trade, railways and local government, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff attend at every meeting to communicate the latest intelligence in regard to the war and to consult with the War Cabinet on questions that arise from day to day. Under this system the War Cabinet has held more than 300 meetings in the past year. This fact in itself indicates the great change which has taken place in the work of the Cabinet. In practice a considerable number of less important but often highly complex, questions are referred to individual members of the War Cabinet, or to committees of ministers or others. In some cases the minister or committee has power to decide, in others the instruction is to carry out a detailed investigation such as the War Cabinet itself could not usefully undertake and submit a report for final decision to the Cabinet."

Minutes of the War Cabinet meetings, prepared by the secretariat, are distributed in greater or less fullness to those concerned most closely in the conduct of the war. The secretariat also prepares—for similar circulation—weekly reports in conjunction with the secretaries of state for foreign affairs, India and the Colonies, and some government departments supply the Cabinet and others interested with their own reports. The secretariat, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey and ten assistant secretaries, is an expansion of the secretariat of the Committee of Imperial Defense which provided a system of liaison officers between the committee and various government departments. "Additional officers have been added so that a liaison is now established between the War Cabinet and the various government departments." The chief duties of the War Cabinet secretariat are:

"1. To record the proceedings of the War Cabinet.
"2. To transmit the decisions of the War Cabinet to those departments which are concerned in giving effect to them or otherwise interested.
"3. To prepare the Agenda papers; to arrange for the attendance of ministers and other persons concerned; to procure and circulate the documents required for discussion.
"4. To attend to the correspondence connected with the work of the War Cabinet.
"5. To prepare the reports referred to in the previous section."

In addition to the War Cabinet secretariat there was created a small Prime Minister's secretariat to assist the Prime Minister in the discharge of the heavy responsibilities which fall upon him under the War Cabinet system.

MARGARINE PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In connection with the scheme for the control and distribution of margarine, through the margarine clearing house, the Food Controller has made two further orders. By the first order, the Margarine (Distribution) Order, 1918, the Food Controller has taken general powers to issue directions and instructions with reference to the purchase, distribution, sale and use of margarine and the prices to be charged for it. By the second order, the Margarine (Maximum Prices) Order, 1918, a flat rate price of 1s. per pound is fixed for all kinds of margarine sold by retail, except to persons requiring 28 pounds or more per week, who will pay 1½d. per pound. The prices to be paid by the trade have been fixed by directions issued by the Food Controller. In cases where the purchaser requires delivery to his premises the cost of delivery, or a sum of ½d. per pound, may be charged in addition. The new orders do not apply to Ireland, and the existing prices will continue for the present in that country.

POSITION OF THE ITALIAN TREASURY

Signor Nitti Discusses Subject in Italian Senate—Talks on Fifth War Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Although the time for subscription to the fifth national war loan was closed on March 10, it is still possible, at the time of writing, for the holders of stock in the fourth or previous loan to exchange it, either at the Bank of Italy or its branch establishments, for new war loan stock and also to subscribe additionally to the new loan, and this will be the case up till May 31. In his speech during the recent session in the Italian Senate Signor Nitti gave an exposition of the present position of the Italian treasury. The necessary money, he said, might be raised in three ways, either by annual bonds, loans for long periods or paper money. Free choice was, however, impossible, choice of method was controlled by circumstances. Italy, he declared, had made less use of paper money than any other belligerent power, although she had to resort to it on a large scale after Caporetto, owing to the panic and the run on the banks and the need for facing the situation without resorting to a moratorium.

After he had justified the lengths to which taxation had been carried, Signor Nitti made a statement about the loan. When he had decided to launch the present loan, distinguished financiers had objected that owing to special circumstances the loan would give a less satisfactory result than the previous loans which had never exceeded \$3,000,000,000 lire. His opinion had been that they must risk it. Up to the date at which he spoke the amount subscribed in Italy, together with foreign subscriptions and various other items brought it up to over \$5,000,000,000. It must, however, be brought up to \$6,000,000,000. The success of the loan was assured, he said, and the Government, therefore, would not be compelled to resort to coercion. From Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1917, the general expenditure of the State had amounted to 44,478,000,000 lire. The financial arrangements for 1918 depended on the events of the war. If it lasted for a long time their difficulties would increase daily. He had begged the military departments and the officers of the army to help him in making all possible economies, that being one of the factors of resistance. He was convinced, he said, that after the terrible year which would follow peace, Italy would be one of the most prosperous countries in the world in consequence of the industrial awakening of the country, due to the war. It was the Government's task to develop their means of existence after the war. The destruction of wealth, due to the war, was more apparent than real; the destruction of wealth was shown by the values which the war destroyed; all the war expenses were merely the passing of wealth from one class to another. After the war the industrial development attained by Italy would become apparent.

Alluding to what had been said by a previous speaker, he stated that Senator Ruffini had said they must, as far as possible, attract foreign capital, especially American. America was lending them money liberally, with real friendship. She had advanced them capital at the rate of 3 per cent. She now proposed to raise the rate to 5 per cent, which were the terms obtaining in her ordinary international transactions. She was there-

fore treating them as she did herself. Evidently, owing to the debt contracted with the United States, a current of interest would set in between the two countries and they should do everything to attract American capital.

Signor Nitti deplored the excessive juggling with stocks and shares which the stock exchange had lately indulged in. He had directed the attention to this matter of all the banks and other institutions which could bring influence to bear on the stock exchanges. During the war all industries were making heavy profits, some of them far too much. Excess profits were not his concern, he left them to the Minister for Finance. Italian credit must not, however, show discrepancies, and he intended, he affirmed, to maintain the Union of Credit Institutes, and if necessary to use coercion in cooperation with the Minister for Industry and Commerce. He also deplored the purchase of foreign stock and the placing of money abroad, and said if it went on he should make the names of those concerned public. The rate of exchange against Italy had risen during the last few days, but the problem had not the importance it had had a few months previously; it was now rather a secondary matter. They were like a besieged city, they were compelled to limit consumption and they had been compelled also to limit production. Their greatest supplies came from America and they should pay for them in bonds. At the end of the war they would be faced with an enormous debt; the United States would help Italy loyally, but they had to control trade and to nationalize purchases of many articles.

The problem of exchange, Signor Nitti affirmed, was not as serious as it had been a few months previously. The rate of exchange against Italy was still extraordinarily high and the Government had faced the problem by creating a national institute for exchanges which would shortly begin its operations. A too sudden fall in the rates of exchange must be avoided as it would cause widespread disturbance. It was hoped that the diminution of the rate would come about spontaneously. He had counted on small savings, chiefly, for the national loan. The introduction of a form of insurance into this loan was a new feature; it had been a success and he intended to keep open the subscriptions in this form. He also intended, he said, to issue treasury bonds at 25 lire for purchase by the people.

CHANGED VIEWS ON SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Marked changes in opinions are indicated in interviews given by two leading farmers who last December opposed Union Government and the Military Service Act on the ground that increased production was more important than even reinforcement. Today the men who, four months ago, opposed conscription are now criticizing the Government for only calling out the classes of 20 to 23, declaring that the same policy should be applied to all the first draft men of 20 to 34. A month ago there was a constant stream of complaints from the farmers that men from the farms were being taken to the army and all sorts of ways were opened to enable such men who could prove they were farmers or farm laborers to get back to the land, with the result that the Leave of Absence Board and Appeal Tribunals were demobilizing the conscripted men about as fast as the Military Service Act was securing them. That condition has changed since the German drive began, and the men who complained that production must come first have not a word to say so far.

REAL COMMUNITY CENTERS URGED

Miss Margaret Wilson Sees Opportunity for Development of Democracy in Non-Partisan, Non-Exclusive Groupings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The real community center, from the point of view of those interested in the community center movement, is the headquarters of a neighborhood which has been organized into a non-partisan, non-exclusive group, and where the school building in that neighborhood belongs to that group and no other. This is not undemocratic, but is democratic because it is open to everybody," said Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing the community center plan which she recently presented to the Board of Education of this city.

Miss Wilson advocates putting all the community center work in the city under the charge of one person, who should act as agent for the people. He would act as administrator of the school buildings for the people, just as the school board acts as administrator for the children.

Concerning the question of expense, Miss Wilson pointed out that when the expenses of a center were paid by private persons such gifts invariably had some sort of string tied to them, and the giver of the funds felt some right to dictate how they should be used. She mentioned the practice which has been popular in New York, that of charging each member a small fee. That, however, she continued, has not brought in enough money; moreover, there were people who could not afford to pay even small fees at regular intervals, but as they paid taxes indirectly they had a right to use the school buildings for which their taxes helped to pay.

"To summarize," continued Miss Wilson, "I advocate, in the first place, the establishment of the democratic use of the school buildings that belong to the people, by the people, that use to be regulated by the people, and, secondly, the establishment of the necessary machinery to run it, including the payment out of the public funds of all expenses of the building, also the salaries of a secretary for each center and an administrator to have complete charge of all the centers. Thus the community center would be established as an authentic public institution, just as authentic and permanent as the legislature of the State."

COLONEL BROWN'S APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—George McLaren Brown, son of Adam Brown of this city, who for a long time past has been European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway with headquarters in London, England, has received further recognition of his expert ability to solve great transportation problems by being appointed to the office of Assistant Director-General of Railway Movements at the War Office, the position carrying with it the rank of colonel. Colonel Brown will retain his former position, giving only a portion of his time to the War Office. His new duties, however, involve frequent trips to France to superintend the work between England and the front lines.

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THE STORY OF THE SINN FEIN MOVEMENT IN IRELAND



THE Sinn Fein movement in Ireland is not one that lends itself readily to explanation to those unacquainted with Ireland itself. It is easy, and of course, not incorrect, to describe it as a revolutionary and separatist movement, for it is both of these. But it is in its methods and central policy that Sinn Fein differs from any other revolutionary movement in almost any other country. It owes this peculiarly largely to the way of its inception. The movement was quite 10 years old before it got its present name, which means "Ourselves," or to give the Gaelic its full force, "Ourself alone." It first began to take shape in the year 1892. The House of Lords had just made shipwreck of Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill. The Liberal Party, with its small majority, was almost evidently moribund, and, altogether, the prospects of Home Rule seemed of the darkest.

But before proceeding further, a hasty glance backward must be taken. Ireland had almost a century of agitation behind it, for the Act of Union, which was finally achieved in the year 1800, was hardly an accomplished fact before an agitation began to secure its repeal. The story of the work of Daniel O'Connell, "The Liberator," as he came to be called, in the thirties and forties, the Fenian movement of the sixties and seventies, merging into the Home Rule movement of the seventies and eighties, formed one long tale of unrest.

The Nationalist Party in Ireland, that is, the party which advocates Home Rule, has always been divided, unequally, it is true, but still divided into two sections; the majority which favored Home Rule for Ireland within the Empire, and the minority which stood for complete separation from England, and "Ireland a nation" in the most complete sense of that word. The Sinn Fein movement, in its earliest inception, was not so much a conscious movement toward separation as the upbuilding of Ireland as a nation so as to prepare her for any eventuality. It was Dr. Douglas Hyde who first enunciated the idea in an address which he delivered in 1893 on "The Necessity for de-Anglicizing Ireland." Dr. Hyde's contention was that whilst Ireland was waiting for some measure of Home Rule, the country was being steadily Anglicized. The Irish language was dying out, Irish customs were being obliterated, the increasing traffic between the two countries was doing away with all distinctions, education was tending to inculcate English ideas, whilst even Irish national games were steadily giving place to those which found favor on the other side of the Irish Sea. Dr. Hyde contended that all this must be changed. And the first and most fundamental change which must be effected was the revival of the Irish language. A different language, he recognized, and quite correctly, would constitute a more complete separation than almost any other barrier.

Dr. Hyde's views steadily gained in popularity. The Gaelic League was formed, and large numbers of people who had no thought of Ireland separating herself from England, but had a deep affection for their country's history and native literature, joined the League, and did everything in their power to promote things Irish. It was in many ways an age of genuine revival. And this was shown especially in the realm of literature. Such men as W. B. Yeats and George Russell did much to make the real Ireland known to the English-speaking world, and their work was ardently carried on by many minor writers.

Two weekly journals were started in Dublin about this time, one entitled "The United Irishman," and the other entitled "The Leader," and, in the United Irishman the policy of Sinn Fein, as it exists today, gradually developed. The United Irishman opened its columns to the new liter-

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organizations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,
P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN Ceannt,
JAMES CONNOLLY, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Proclamation of the Irish Republic

ary movement, and several writers who have since made a name for themselves, were, in the early days, contributors to its columns. The watchword of the paper was "An Irish Ireland." It denounced, and would take no part in the agitation for Home Rule, which was the central policy of the Nationalist Party, but consistently preached a complete ignoring of England.

This policy finally became crystallized in the political tract by Arthur Griffith, who was the editor of the paper, and is now one of the most prominent figures in the Sinn Fein movement, entitled "The Resurrection of Hungary." Arthur Griffith's point, as it is well, if not too dispassionately described by Padriac Colum, himself a devoted Sinn Feiner, was that by the passive resistance advised by Francis Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, by the refusal of the Hungarians to merge themselves with the Austrians, by the development of their local authority, and by their insistence upon the Hungarian constitution, they had forced the Austrians to recognize their nationality and their national rights. Ireland, he contended, was like Hungary. She, too, had a constitution, the Constitution of 1793. It was "taken from her by fraud, as the constitution of Hungary was taken by force," and Arthur Griffith maintained that it was political ineptitude to demand anything less than the restoration of the Constitution, that is, the Government of Ireland by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland.

The question was how best this constitution could be regained. Arthur Griffith went on to insist that the agitation of the Irish party in the Parliament of Westminster was certainly not the way. The Act of Union had done away with the Constitution, and Irishmen who attended the Parliament at Westminster were simply recognizing the Act of Union. Ireland should have done with such half-measures. The first thing that was necessary was withdrawal of the Irish representatives from Westminster. Ireland

had been given local councils, and she should seek to secure the government of her own affairs through these councils. She should set up her own law courts, and agree that all her law cases should be tried before them. In a word, all official English institutions should be utterly ignored, and Ireland should determine to live a life entirely apart from England, ignoring her presence in every conceivable way.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Liberty Hall

The Gaelic phrase, "Sinn Fein," indeed exactly expresses the policy which underlay Arthur Griffith's recommendation, and it was about this time that the movement definitely became the Sinn Fein movement.

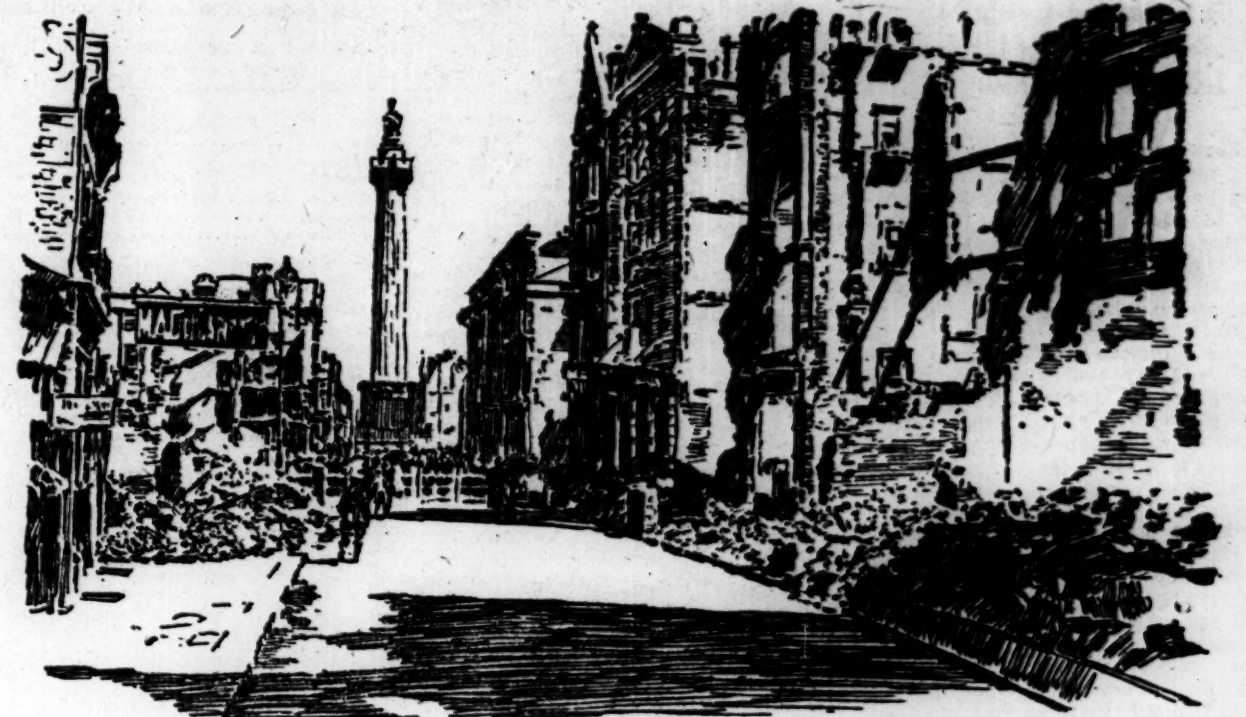
So matters went on for some three or four years, until, the Liberal Party being again in power at Westminster, the Home Rule question became a live issue once more. The election of 1906, when the great Liberal landslide oc-

curred, was generally understood to have been contested on the fiscal issue, the nominees of the Liberal Party expressly undertaking not to introduce a Home Rule Bill. At two later elections, however, they made no such declarations of intention, and in April, 1912, Mr. Asquith introduced a Home Rule Bill.

That the Liberal Government was intending to do this was, of course, known in Ireland long before, and vigorous preparations were begun in Ulster to resist Home Rule on any condition. The story of the raising of the Ulster Volunteers, and the "tremendous emergence" of Sir Edward Carson and his lieutenant, Mr. F. E. Smith, as he then was, as leaders of the movement; the drilling and arming and marching of thousands of men; the signing of the covenant throughout the province on the first Ulster Day, Sept. 28, 1912, binding those who signed it to resist Home Rule to the uttermost, and the steady persistence of the Volunteer movement right up to the time when it all came to an end with the outbreak of the present world war, is a story well known. It is a story, however, the full significance of which must be thoroughly understood if the meaning of the latest development of the Sinn Fein movement is to be justly appreciated.

But to return to the years 1912 and 1913. The scene now shifts to Dublin. It was about the end of 1913 that the Nationalists began to form volunteers of their own. The idea was first put forward by Professor MacNeill, professor of early Irish history in the National University. He wrote a series of letters for the Gaelic League weekly, in which he urged the formation of National Volunteers, for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of Ireland, as laid down in the Home Rule Bill then nearing automatic enactment. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm, and in November, 1913, at a public meeting held in Dublin, the Irish Volunteers were duly constituted. They did not, however, form the only volunteer force in "the rest of Ireland."

Several months previously had occurred the famous transport workers' strike in Dublin, called by the Transport Workers' Union. Organized by James Larkin and James Connolly, this union had its headquarters in an old hotel near the quays, which was called Liberty Hall, a center which became famous during the rebellion of just two years ago, and one of the union's activities was the formation of a Citizen Army, which was openly drilled at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sackville Street, Dublin, after the bombardment

mond, backed by the Irish Party, supported the war unconditionally, and Mr. Redmond himself undertook a recruiting campaign in Ireland. In September, the Home Rule Bill was finally placed on the statute book, but the measure was by agreement not to be put into effect until an amending bill had been passed. It was shortly after this that the split occurred in the Volunteer ranks. Mr. Redmond contended that the place for the Irish Volunteers was defending the interests of Ireland in Flanders. Professor MacNeill, on the other hand, insisted that the Irish Volunteers had been formed for the purpose of securing Home Rule, and he reminded Mr. Redmond that Home Rule was not yet in force. Some 160,000 Volunteers agreed with Mr. Redmond, and about 10,000 agreed with Professor MacNeill. The former came to be known as the National Volunteers, and the latter as the Irish Volunteers, and the breach between the two steadily widened as time went on.

Subsequent revelations have shown clearly enough that it must have been about this time that the idea of the rebellion first began to take definite shape. Reports kept coming in telling of Sir Roger Casement's activities in Germany, and although comparatively little was said about it, those acquainted with the situation in Ireland realized the tremendous undercurrent of unrest which was everywhere discernible throughout the South and West. The immediate cause of the outbreak in April, 1916, however, was the reading of a document to the Dublin Corporation on the 19th of that month, which purported to be a secret order issued by the military. According to this order the heads of the Irish Volunteers, of the Citizen Army, of the Sinn Fein Council, and of the Gaelic League, and other important people, were to be arrested, and certain buildings used for the activities of these bodies were to be seized. The authorities have since denied the authenticity of this document, and claim that it is a forgery. It was, however, generally taken to be authentic and was acted upon.

The revolutionary leaders realized that they must move, and move at once, if the whole enterprise was not to be nipped in the bud. Orders were consequently issued for a parade of the Volunteers, which was to be the prelude to the insurrection. The date fixed was Easter Monday, April 24. On April 20 it became known that Sir Roger Casement had landed from a German submarine on the west coast of Ireland, and had been arrested.

To prevent the further slaughter of Dublin citizens, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government present at Headquarters have agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the Commandants of the various districts in the City and Country will order their commands to lay down arms.

J. H. Keane
24th April 1916
3.45 p.m.

I agree to these conditions for the men only under my own command in the Moore Street District and for the men in the Stephen's Green Command.

James Connolly
April 27/16

On consultation with prominent leaders and other officers have decided to give to the military and police so

The text of the capitulation

whilst shortly afterward it was officially stated that a German auxiliary merchant ship, the Aud, carrying large quantities of munitions for the Irish Volunteers, had been sunk. The intending revolutionists were now faced with the choice of either fighting armed as they were, or submitting to the order, which they believed to be issued for their arrest. Professor MacNeill threw all his influence on the side against an open re-

Factory, the College of Surgeons, the Four Courts, Liberty Hall and Boland's Mill. The pitiful story of the revolt is too well known to need any re-telling. Suffice it to say that at the end of five days, after almost continuous street fighting, and after large portions of Sackville Street and the surrounding area had been demolished by artillery from the river, the insurgents finally capitulated. The order of surrender was signed by Padriac

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voit, and an order countermarching the route march, which was to be the prelude to the revolt, was issued by him on the Saturday night, and appeared in the Sunday morning newspaper. Thus anything like a general rising was prevented, but the extremists persisted in the course they had chosen, and as far as Dublin itself was actually concerned, everything was carried out much as had been planned. About 12 o'clock on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, the Irish Republic was formally proclaimed from the base of Nelson's pillar, and whilst this was being done the insurgent forces took possession of several strategic points throughout the city. Pearse took over the General Post Office without much difficulty, and it became the revolutionary headquarters. The railway stations were quickly seized, and the rebels occupied such points as Jacob's

Pearse, and was dated "29th April, 1916, 3:45 p.m." To tell the story of what followed would again be to narrate something well known. Whatever is to be said for or against the drastic action which the Government took toward the leaders of the revolt, there can be no question that it strengthened the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland. When those leaders who had not been executed were released from prison, and returned to Ireland last year, they at once devoted all their energy to this strengthening process. Although, in accordance with the true Sinn Fein policy, they utterly ignored the Parliament at Westminster, nevertheless they ran a Sinn Fein candidate at every by-election in the country, and, up till recently, with a large measure of success. Some months prior to the production of the Conscription Bill which has thrown such a bomb shell into Ireland, the Sinn Fein movement had shown some signs of losing its hold on the country. Now, however, both Sinn Fein and Nationalists are joined together to resist conscription, and what will be the outcome of it all only the future can show.

That Sinn Fein still stands where it always stood, only, if possible, more intrenched than ever, was made clear by Mr. Arthur Griffiths in a statement, some months ago. In this statement Mr. Griffiths insisted that Ireland was a nation having all the elements that constituted a nation such as a separate language, separate culture, and so forth. And, therefore, Ireland claimed, first of all, to be recognized as a free independent nation.

Moreover she proposed, faithful to Sinn Fein, to get her independence, not from England but from the Peace Conference and to have it guaranteed by Europe as a whole. She would not look at any sort of kind of offer from England. Mr. Griffiths quoted the remark by a former Lord Salisbury, in a speech which apparently sums up to Sinn Fein the policy of England: "What England loses in her hour of weakness, she will recover in her hour of strength." Therefore, the immediate objective of Sinn Fein was to get a peace conference.

Mr. Griffiths contended that the Sinn Feiners constituted the great bulk of the Irish people, and claimed that the majority should be allowed the rule, and represent the country as in every other democracy. He unyieldingly turns aside all practical objections, and to the fundamental objection that England could never submit in any circumstances to the possibility of an independent Ireland with naval bases north and south, closing the northern and southern channels, and completely cutting off England's food supply, he simply replied that he could conceive circumstances in which England would have no option.

Really I should be glad to get them. The truth is going by fast & soon they will have lost their value & then it was for a point I wanted them. The my things I've seen were the two parcels of Coffin in London & I do not see a sepia in sight are brought in Dublin will you please ring up those crazy beggars somewhere & say they are sent to me here. R. Casement.

A page of Roger Casement's letter

ALIEN SERVICE SHOWS RESULTS

Many Natives of Other Countries
in Massachusetts Find Increasing
Help in Recently Installed
Immigration Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Gratitude is welling deeper and deeper in the hearts of a rapidly increasing number of aliens in the Commonwealth, because of the big brother-like service rendered them by the recently installed Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. To this the aliens themselves gladly bear witness. Though this State House department has been in existence but six months, it has already proved a blessing in something like 4000 cases to aliens, seemingly at the ends of ropes, in all manner of distress.

Unable to speak English, innocently breaking laws, imposed upon, exploited and helpless, often to desperation, they, by some good fortune, hear of the bureau. Hastening hither, they find in the government of their adopted country, a strong and friendly arm that "is not shortened," to them most wonderful because of the dispatch with which their need is usually met.

A visitor to the office of the bureau may witness the constant stream of humble but eager applicants approach the rail in front of the assistants' desks and after a bit see them leave with a racially characteristic appreciation that often overflows. This would seem to be that method of Americanization that says, "Win your alien brother to loyal citizenship by doing something for him, without charge and without condescension."

The cases have to do with naturalization, sending for relatives, exploitation, savings accounts, understanding of the everyday laws, war measures and the draft. Most of the cases can be settled immediately, but some take longer.

Here are a few typical ones: A thrifty Greek, who had come to Boston from Ohio, wanted to withdraw the sum of \$480 which he had left in a Youngstown bank. A "friend" told him that it would not be easy but he would do it for him as a favor for only \$100. Fortunately some one advised him to go first to the Bureau of Immigration, which he did. After slight but necessary formalities, he received a check for the full amount, the total cost being 50 cents, a difference of \$9.50 between that and the amount asked by the "friend." Aliens more than others may well pray to be delivered from their friends.

LABOR PARTY PLANS ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Labor Party is preparing to carry out a great electoral campaign to cover the whole of Great Britain, and as a preliminary, a conference of agents, organizers, and prospective parliamentary candidates was held recently in London to discuss the party's plans.

Speaking at a breakfast, given by the Labor Party executive to agents, organizers, and parliamentary candidates, the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., referred to the shameful peace which Germany had imposed upon Russia. Such a settlement, forced upon Russia by force of arms, he contended, made it imperative that they should insist more resolutely than ever upon their policy. The peace Russia had signed was a peace of conquest and annexation. To propose that they should enter into negotiations to end the war on the assumption that such a peace could stand, he declared, was the last word in political cynicism.

It would be a complete denial of their international policy, Mr. Henderson maintained, to accept concessions from the Central Powers in the west on condition that they were left in undisturbed possession of their conquests in the east. No diplomatic compromise of that character, whether put forward by one side or the other, could be regarded as other than a betrayal of the cause for which international democracy stood. "We range ourselves by the side of the Russian people," Mr. Henderson declared, "in resistance to this iniquitous partition. We call on the democracies of the Central Empires, especially the Socialists, to make common cause with us against the militarist autocracy which menaces freedom everywhere. We cannot countenance any negotiations between governments which ignore the fundamentals of justice and international right. Were they not entitled to say to

the German Socialists: 'Before the war your Government was a danger to German democracy. It has now proved itself an instrument of disaster to the free revolutionary democracy of Russia. Join with us in a united effort to destroy autocracy and militarism, so that we may secure not a league of kings, but a league of peoples?'"

At the same time, Mr. Henderson considered the socialists of Germany and Austria, in accepting the policy and ideals of the Labor Party, had a right to be assured that their action would not lay their countries open to a militarist peace. Therefore it must be insisted that the Allied Governments must be prepared to apply their fundamentals to every question to be considered at the official peace conference.

Turning to the question of the proposed intervention of Japan in Siberia, Mr. Henderson admitted he regarded it with anxiety. Such a step, he considered, would seriously compromise the Allies unless steps were at once taken to make it clear that Russia would welcome such intervention, and that it had been taken with the full concurrence of all the Allies, particularly the United States and China, and further, that Japan should give an unequivocal pledge of disinterestedness, which could be publicly indorsed by the whole of the allied governments. At the same time, Mr. Henderson said, an assurance should be given that, as soon as the danger of German occupation was over, Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Siberia, and every claim on Russia renounced. Such a position, he said, would be accepted as an earnest of the Allies' resolve to prevent the war being converted into a war of imperialistic aggression on their parts.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION TO BE REGULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—All sugar in this country is to be distributed through an agency named by the Government. This action will be taken within the next two months, according to Fred G. Taylor, secretary and assistant manager of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, who has had charge of the Washington division looking after the national sugar situation, in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Taylor, upon a visit here, said that all necessities are being met, but regulation is necessary for the care of the coming fruit crop. Hitherto the government distribution of sugar has applied only to beet sugar, which comprises but 20 per cent of the sugar produced. Under the new plan all sugar will be distributed through a government agency.

Mr. Hoover is really concerned over the sugar supply, Mr. Taylor states, and says that it is expected that there will be a cut of from 15 to 20 per cent in this year's consumption. Competitive crops have made it difficult to get an increased sugar-beet acreage, although appeals have been made by the Government to the beet growers of most of the districts for an increased acreage this season.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the House of Commons the Hon. F. B. Carvel, Minister of Public Works, in the course of a discussion on the new Parliament buildings, announced that they would not be ready for next session. He stated that up to date the expenditure on the construction had been \$3,000,000, and that by the time the building was completed it would cost \$5,000,000. Although the building would not be ready for the next session of Parliament, Mr. Carvel said he hoped that by November 84 offices would be ready for occupation, and it was proposed to occupy them at the earliest possible moment in order to save the very high office rents which were now being paid for private buildings. Mr. Carvel also stated that the foundation of the tower will probably be laid this year.

RYE FOUR INCHES ABOVE GROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Spring rye is four inches above the ground and wheat is shooting ahead rapidly, according to the statement of J. K. McInnis, a pioneer farmer of Southern Saskatchewan, who has already 1000 out of a cultivated area of 4000 acres seeded. Rain has been falling steadily for four days in South Saskatchewan, and the crop has got the most auspicious start ever remembered. Growth was never before in the Province so far advanced as it is now.

ROXBURY SCHOOL CENTER

BOSTON, Mass.—Girls of the Roxbury School Center will hold a patriotic rally on Monday evening, with Mrs. James J. Storrow and Mrs. Colin MacDonald for speakers. There will be program features by Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, girls of Roxbury High School and Roxbury School Center. The program for the remainder of the week will include a Liberty Loan rally, Wednesday evening.

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CITY MEN NEEDED TO WORK ON FARMS

Director of Extension Service of
Massachusetts Agricultural
College Urges Urban Popula-
tion to Get Into Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Get out in the fields and help produce food" is the urgent plea of William D. Hurd, director of the extension service work of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to city residents, who can, in this way, make themselves self-supporting in the prime sense of the word. Mr. Hurd points out that the farmers have the machinery and are willing to employ city labor on the farms. It is up to amateur farmers to produce crops which will make Massachusetts well supplied next winter and release the foods needed for the soldiers abroad, he says.

"The Federal Government," continued Mr. Hurd, "has placed agents representing both the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor in our State to help find and place labor. A state committee on school boy labor has been organized, and a liberal state appropriation has been made to help organize boys and girls for this work. The State Public Safety Committee has a special committee giving attention to this problem. The State is putting thousands of dollars into providing tractors and other farm machinery. The county farm bureaus and town food supply committees are helping to bring persons willing to work and the farmer into touch. There are other agencies assisting also, and any of these will help either the farmer to find someone to help him, or the city person to find a place to work."

"Massachusetts fortunately, due to its large urban population, can furnish farmers with large numbers of this class. There are thousands of able-bodied schoolboys and girls who can help, also college students. A certain percentage of those engaged in other industries can be released without lessening production. All non-essential industries can be closed and this labor used in a way that will help win the war. Certain men and women from the trades and industries during dull seasons can help."

"Every soldier who leaves his home, family, profession or business, offering everything, asking nothing, has a right to feel that every person at home is back of him and will see to it that he has the best food, the best clothing, the best cantonments, the best ammunition and the best guns that our money and labor can provide. This is more than a war of our armies. It's a war of our industries, and every man, woman and child in this country is at war with Germany. The fact that because you are too old or too young, or have slight physical defects which may excuse you from military service, does not exempt you from industrial and food service."

"Long, unproductive summer vaca-

tions should be cut out for this period of the war. People who only need exercise and fresh air can find them to the best advantage on the farms of this State this summer. Those who can do so and who refuse to contribute of their labor toward food production, taking for their own use that which should go to our soldiers and to our allies if they are to have the endurance which will enable them to remain participants in the present conflict until it is brought to a successful and satisfactory conclusion, are no less than parasites on the nation."

ITALY'S FLAG TO BE SHOWN WITH OTHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the State Public Safety Committee, ordered an Italian flag Friday for his stand of colors, and he calls upon the people of the State to follow his example in displaying the beautiful flag of Italy as a deserved tribute to this ally. He said:

"Italy is fighting our battles, and yet we here in Massachusetts as a rule are not even showing our appreciation of the fact by flying her flag. I have not flown it, and I am ashamed of my inexcusable neglect in not flying the Italian colors along with our own, and with the British and the French. This neglect was called to my attention by Mrs. Roger Wolcott Sr., and I thank and honor her for it. 'Now is the chance for every one who appreciates what the gallant army of Italy is doing for us, to say to the whole world that Italy is a full partner with England, France and the United States.'"

MISSISSIPPI COAL SOURCES LIMITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Garner W. Green, Fuel Administrator for Hinds County, has made public here a bulletin issued by C. L. Townes, State Administrator, which serves official notice on people of Mississippi that their source of supply for coal during the current year will be greatly restricted, due to the fact that all coal consumed in Mississippi must be shipped from Western Kentucky and Alabama, a zone system having been established which cuts off the supply from Eastern Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee.

WHEATLESS RECIPES GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Special attention to wheatless recipes and help for the household cooks to whom the new food rulings appear difficult to follow, is being given by the Liberty Bread shops, and especially by the parent shop at 35 Huntington Avenue.

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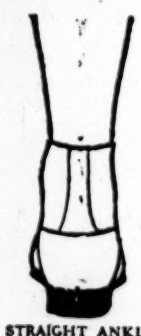
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EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

will be offered Monday and Tuesday in

A Special Sale of Women's Porch and Morning Dresses

of cotton voiles, tissues and gingham, made in
smart though simple styles and marked
at the very low prices of

\$2.25, 2.95, 3.75, 4.50 & 5.50

(This Sale will be held on the Second Floor)

The Important Spring Sale of Women's American-made Underwear

will be held Monday and Tuesday, on the Second Floor

Large and most attractive assortments of dainty under-things, made of
lingerie fabrics as well as the wanted silks, will be offered at money-
saving prices.

LINGERIE UNDERWEAR

Nightrobes	95c.,	\$1.50,	1.95,	2.90,	3.90
Chemises		1.00,	1.35,	1.90,	2.90
Envelope Chemises	95c.,	1.50,	1.95,	2.90,	3.90
Combinations		95c.,	1.50,	1.90,	2.90
Petticoats		1.25,	1.95,	2.90,	3.65
Corset Covers		55c.,	75c.,	1.00,	1.90
Drawers			95c.,	1.50,	1.90
Pajamas					1.95

SILK UNDERWEAR

CREPE DE CHINE

Nightrobes		\$3.95,	4.90,	6.85
Envelope Chemises		1.95,	2.95,	3.90
Step-in model				3.90
Knickers	\$2.95	Camisoles	1.50,	1.95

SATIN

Nightrobes	\$5.90	Envelope Chemises	3.90
Knickers	2.95	Camisoles,	1.00, 1.95, 2.95

An Additional Offering will consist of

Women's Silk Petticoats

specialty priced

Petticoats of plain taffeta, in the Spring shades	at \$4.85
Petticoats of Pompadour taffeta or of white washable satin (the latter a tailored model)	at \$5.85

Another Special Offering of Women's Spring Suits

at \$29.00

will be commenced Monday
in the

Dep't for Ready-to-wear Suits
(Third Floor)

Women's Afternoon Dresses

variously and very smartly developed
in foulards, Georgette crepes and
printed chiffons, will be on sale
Monday

at \$29.00

(Ready-to-wear Dep't, Third Floor)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINAL EVENTS IN
PENN RELAY MEET

W. F. Bartels, a University of Pennsylvania Freshman, Wins the Pentathlon Event and Breaks One of Its Records

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Final events in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival are scheduled to take place this afternoon on Franklin Field and with the university, college and high school relay titles at stake and the leading special individual races to be competed, some splendid exhibitions are sure to take place.

W. F. Bartels, a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania, won the pentathlon, representing the all-around college championship, which was the feature event of the opening day Friday. D. F. Shea, Dartmouth College, finished second; M. B. Haddock, University of Kansas, third; Charles Hammond, University of the South, fourth; R. Bechtel, Lafayette, fifth, and Emory of Pennsylvania State, sixth.

There were 15 starters in the event, which consisted of the broad jump, javelin throw, 200-meter race, discus throw and 1500-meter run.

Shea, who competed last year, finished second in the 1500-meter run, third in the discus, fourth in the broad jump, seventh in the javelin and tied for third place in the 200-meter race.

The American sprint medley championship was won by the University of Pittsburgh and the distance medley relay by the University of Chicago. University of Pennsylvania was the only opponent of the Chicago team and the race was a walkover.

One record was broken, Bartels excelling the pentathlon record for the discus throw. He threw 113 ft. 10 in. The pentathlon record is 109 ft. 3 in. The summary:

PENTATHLON EVENTS
200-Meter Dash—Won by Bechtel, Lafayette, time 23.8; Haddock, Kansas, second, 23.8; Shea, Dartmouth, third, 23.8; Bartels, Pennsylvania, fourth, 23.8; Bartels, Pennsylvania, fifth, 24.8.
Discus Throw—Won by Bartels, Pennsylvania, 113 ft. 10 in.; Robeson, Rutgers, second, 112 ft. 4 in.; Shea, Dartmouth, third, 102 ft. 3 in.; Chandler, Swarthmore, fourth, 101 ft. 8 in.; Hammond, University of South, fifth, 96 ft. 7 in.; Emory, Pennsylvania State, sixth, 96 ft. 1 in.
1500-Meter Run—Won by Bechtel, Lafayette, time 5:28; Haddock, Kansas, second, 5:28; Shea, Dartmouth, third, 5:28; Bartels, Pennsylvania, fourth, 5:28; Bartels, Pennsylvania, fifth, 5:28; Bartels, Pennsylvania, sixth, 5:28.

Throwing Javelin—Won by Bartels, Pennsylvania, 145 ft. 5 in.; Chandler, Swarthmore, second, 135 ft. 1 in.; Emory, Pennsylvania State, third, 135 ft. 1 in.; Hammond, University of South, fourth, 137 ft. 4 in.; Robeson, Rutgers, fifth, 137 ft. 4 in.; Bartels, Pennsylvania, sixth, 137 ft. 4 in.
Broad Jump—Won by Haddock, Kansas, 26 ft. 1 in.; Bartels, Pennsylvania, second, 25 ft. 2 in.; Farrell, Lafayette, third, 20 ft. 4 in.; Shea, Dartmouth, fourth, 19 ft. 11 in.; Bechtel, Lafayette, fifth, 19 ft. 11 in.; Hammond, University of South, sixth, 19 ft. 10 in.; Gillilan, Notre Dame, seventh, 19 ft. 9 in.

RELAY RACES
Half-Mile Light Marching Order Relay Race—Won by Charleston, S. C., Naval Training Station (Griffin, Georgia Tech, Pemberton, Washington University, St. Louis, Eader, Eureka College, Hoyt, Grinnell College, Iowa), second, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third, sailors and marines, Philadelphia Navy Yard. Time, 1m. 40s.

American College Championship Sprint Medley Relay Race—(First man ran quarter-mile, second man half-mile, third man three-quarters and fourth man one mile)—Won by University of Chicago (Feuerstein, Greene, McCosh, Lewis); second, University of Pennsylvania (Brennon, Clayton, Cummings, Price). Time, 11m. 5s.

Medley Relay Race, Army and Navy. Distances same as medley sprint relay. Won by Camp Dix (O. C. Anderson, Colgate; Kelly, New York City; W. Anderson, Syracuse University; Berry, University of Pennsylvania); second, Pelham Bay Naval Station (Clark, Dale, Darnell, Gordon); third, Charleston, S. C., Naval Station (Hoyt, Griffin, Pemberton, Eader). Time, 2m. 42s.

OTHER EVENTS
Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Won by J. B. Rutherford, University of Pittsburgh, 24 ft. 7 in.; second, J. A. Wharton, University of Pennsylvania, 20 ft. 8 in. Two starters.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by W. Rosenberg, College of City of New York, 42 ft. 1 in.; second, Reukauff, University of Pennsylvania, 37 ft. 6 in. Two starters.

44-Yard Hurdles—Won by Gates, Georgetown University; second, Yeomans, University of Pennsylvania. Time—57.8s. Two starters.

Rescue Race—Won by Frankovic and McCarthy, Camp Dix; second, Corral Smith and Van Norden, Camp Dix; third, Voight and Griffith, Charleston, S. C. Naval Training Station.

MANY ENTRIES FOR
GYMNASTIC MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixty entries have been received for the national A. A. U. gymnastic championships, which will be held this evening at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Seven out of nine present champions will defend their titles, as follows:

H. Wijnensen on the long horse; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and A. C. in the parallel bars; R. W. Dutcher, Indian club swinging; C. X. Zenker, New York Turn Verein; A. W. Nugent, National Turn Verein, tumbling; O. A. Poll, National Turn Verein, flying rings; and B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., all-around.

LEHIGH WINS AT TENNIS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lehigh University defeated the College of the City of New York at tennis here Friday by five matches to one.



The Princeton varsity eight-oared crew of 1918

PRINCETON ROWS
HARVARD CREWS

Varsity and Freshman Eights Meet on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N. J., Today

HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT
Stroke, M. E. Olmsted; 7, S. Damon; 6, D. H. Whitman; 5, D. L. Withington Jr.; 4, F. Parkman; 3, C. F. Batchelder Jr.; 2, J. F. Linder Jr.; 1, J. S. Coleman; 19, bow, R. H. Bowen; 20, cox, C. Reinders; 20.

PRINCETON VARSITY EIGHT
Stroke, W. M. Paxton; 2, J. H. S. Roche; 3, R. S. Lamont; 4, S. W. G. Duncan; 5, P. C. Walter; 6, W. B. Bryan Jr.; 7, E. R. Gardner; 19, bow, S. Godfrey; 18, cox, W. T. Hammer; 18.

HARVARD 1921 EIGHT
Stroke, M. E. Olmsted; 7, S. Damon; 6, D. H. Whitman; 5, D. L. Withington Jr.; 4, F. Parkman; 3, C. F. Batchelder Jr.; 2, J. F. Linder Jr.; 1, J. S. Coleman; 19, bow, R. H. Bowen; 20, cox, C. Reinders; 20.

PRINCETON 1921 EIGHT
Stroke, M. C. Fleming; 7, C. H. Haines; 6, T. C. Roberts; 5, W. M. Strong; 4, H. L. Chisholm (captain); 3, A. H. Clarke; 2, H. F. McCormick Jr.; bow, B. B. McAlpin Jr.; cox, S. B. Creasey.

Princeton, N. J.—Harvard and Princeton varsity and freshman eight-oared crews will meet this afternoon on Lake Carnegie in their annual rowing races and it is expected that both of the competitions will be close, with the Crimson regarded as a slight favorite to capture the victories.

The Harvard crews had a final brief workout this morning under the watchful eye of Coach Haines. At its conclusion he declared that the oarsmen have become fairly well accustomed to the Princeton shell they will use and that they are ready for this afternoon's contest with the Princeton varsity and freshmen crews. The Princeton men finished their practice last evening.

The freshman race is to take place first today, starting about 2:50 o'clock. The varsity will start an hour later. This will be the first time since June, 1916, when Harvard and Yale met on the Thames River and the Crimson established a new record for the four-mile course, that a Harvard varsity or freshman crew has engaged in competition with another college. Last spring both Harvard and Princeton gave up rowing as soon as the United States entered the war.

The crews this year are not being developed by their regular coaches, as Prof. J. D. Spaeth, who has coached Princeton crews with marked success during the past few years, is engaged in war work and John Fitzpatrick has been coaching the Tigers in his absence. At Harvard R. F. Herrick, the head coach of the Crimson crews of 1916, is not directing affairs this year, William Haines, who coached under Mr. Herrick in 1916, being in full charge of the Crimson oarsmen with Arthur Bean assisting him.

There are several novel features connected with the races this afternoon which will also be applied to all the other events in which the Harvard or Princeton oarsmen take part during the war. Instead of the Harvard crews rowing in their own shells, they are to use a Princeton shell which has been made over by Charles Hart, the Harvard rigger. Lack of familiarity with the shell is apt to handicap the visitors somewhat and it will be interesting to see if this slows them up to any appreciable amount.

Another new feature is the oarsmen stopping with Princeton undergraduates and eating at the club hall instead of putting up at a hotel with a training table. This is expected not only to save a lot of money for the Crimson, but also to bring about a more friendly competition through closer relationship between the contestants.

PITCHER HOWARD IS SOLD

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Pitcher Howard of the St. Louis Nationals was purchased Friday by the Milwaukee American Association Club.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Mobile 6, Atlanta 2; Birmingham 3, New Orleans 2; Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 4; Nashville 5, Memphis 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	9	0	1.000
Philadelphia	7	2	.778
Chicago	5	3	.625
Pittsburgh	3	5	.571
Cincinnati	4	4	.500
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Boston	2	7	.222
Brooklyn	0	9	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 3, Boston 0.
New York 11, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA WINS SHUTOUT

BOSTON, Mass.—Pitcher Main allowed the Boston Nationals only four hits Friday, Philadelphia winning, 3 to 0. The visitors grouped hits off Hearn, starting his first game here.

In the sixth Bancroft doubled and scored on McGaffigan's single. In the ninth Stock's single, Cravath's three-base hit and Luderus's sacrifice fly scored two more for Philadelphia. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 0 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2

Batteries—Main and Adams; Hearn and Henry. Trimmer—Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. New York 4 0 0 0 0 4 2 1 0—11 13 3 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—11 2 2

Batteries—Demaree, Causey and Rariden; Mitchell, Grimes, Russell, Pitt and Wheat. Winning pitcher—Demaree. Losing pitcher—Mitchell.

ALEXANDER WINS LAST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 5 2 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 10 2

Batteries—Alexander and Kilmer; May, Sherrill, Ames and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Sherrill.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 7 TO 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. Pittsburgh 0 0 0 1 4 0 1 1 1—7 11 0 Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—10 2 2

Batteries—Hamilton and Schmidt; Conley, Eiler and Allen. Losing pitcher—Eiler.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	9	2	.818
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Detroit	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Washington	4	5	.444
New York	4	7	.364
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
St. Louis	2	5	.286

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 9, New York 4.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Detroit-Cleveland game postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

RED SOX WIN FROM ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boston American League baseball team defeated Philadelphia 2 to 1 Friday. Scott Perry held Boston hitless for six innings and then pitched wild as Strunk started to steal third in the seventh, and Strunk scored. Hoblitzell's double, Scott's single and Kopp's fumble put the Red Sox in the lead.

Leonard's wildness gave the Athletics plenty of chances to score, but they failed to grasp their opportunities. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1

Batteries—Leonard and Agnew; Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

WASHINGTON WINS

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 4 New York 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—4 7 1

Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; McGraw, Thormahlen and Hannah. Losing pitcher—McGraw.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E. Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 4 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 3

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Lowdermilk, Leifeld and Nunamaker. Losing pitcher—Lowdermilk.

BATES VS. MAINE AT ORONO

ORONO, Me.—The Bates College nine will meet the University of Maine here this afternoon in the third game of the Maine State college championship series.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

Player	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Covington	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.500	0	2	1	.000
Smith, 3b	9	37	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	.415	10	11	2	.913
Bailey	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.333	6	1	0	.000
Hughes	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.333	6	1	0	.000
Wickland, r.f.	7	26	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	.315	16	1	1	.000
Massey, l.f.	9	42	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	.309	7	1	1	.875
Rawlin, c.	8	30	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	.233	26	1	2	.854
Nehf, p.	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.222	12	1	0	.000
Wilson	5	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.222	8	3	1	.000
Konetchy, lb.	9	35	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	.200	91	3	1	.000
Kelly	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.200	1	1	1	.000
Hearn, p.	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.166	1	6	1	.000
Herzog, s.s.	8	27	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	.148	21	23	5	.898
Conway, 2b	5	13	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	.153	4	6	4	.714
Rehge, r.f.	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.125	3	1	1	.000
Shean, 2b	11	35	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	.087	14	22	1	.945
Hooper, p.	11	33	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	.333	14	1	1	.000
McInnis, 3b	11	39	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	.282	22	20	1	.000
Schlag, c.	11	38	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	.250	10	1	1	.909
Scott, s.s.	11	38	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	.251	24	30	3	.947
Whiteman, l.f.	11	41	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	.192	11	2	3	.842
Mays, p.	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.125	1	14	1	.000
Hoblitzell, lb.	11	39	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	.102	114	9	1	.991
Agnew, p.	11	34	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	.088	50	19	1	.000
Leonard, p.	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	5	2	1	.714
Bush, p.	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	8	1	.000
Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Tragesser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	9	301	30	70	7	3	12	3	1	.232	231	110	16	.955

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES													A
	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	
Jones, p.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.500	0	2	
Strunk, c.	10	33	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	.455	20	1	
Ruth, p.	5	10	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	.400	4	10	
Shean, 2b	11	35	3	12	5	1	2	1	1	.342	22	21	
Hooper, p.	11	33	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	.333	14	1	
McInnis, 3b	11	39	6	11	3	1	1	1	1	.282	22	20	
Schlag, c.	11	38	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	.250	10	1	
Scott, s.s.	11	38	5	9	3	1	1	1	1	.231	24	30	
Whiteman, l.f.	9	31	4	6	1	3	1	1	1	.193	11	2	
Mays, p.	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.125	1	14	
Hoblitzell, lb.	11	39	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	.102	8	114	
Agnew, p.	11	34	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	.088	50	19	
Leonard, p.	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	5	2	
Bush, p.	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	8	
Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	0	0	
Tragesser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	0	0	
Totals	11	328	41	80	22	15	14	1	1	.243	294	141	

TUNNEL EXTENSION VETO IS CRITICIZED

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Points Out That Elevated Bill May Retard Development of the Subways

This article is fifth of a series setting forth the criticisms of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission relative to proposed legislation for public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The series is based upon the statement read by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, before the joint legislative Ways and Means Committee at the State House on Monday, April 22. Other articles in this series appeared on April 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Street railway experts agree that Boston's peculiar geographical complexity requires the steady development of underground transportation, yet the Massachusetts Public Service Commission points out that under the bill in the Legislature for public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway, the stockholders have a permanent veto on all extensions of lines, and also on subway construction.

"The city or the State is not likely to construct any additional subways or rapid-transit lines with the possibility of having them left on its hands without a tenant in 1928," says the commission. "In the event of the termination of public control, the stockholders would be left in a position where they could take over any subways built during the period of public operation, practically at their own terms. The limited term of the lease would be likely also to prove an insuperable obstacle if the trustees, for example, should desire to lease and operate the lines of the Bay State Company in Hyde Park or Chelsea.

"Perhaps the most important feature of public control is the power which it gives to the public to develop transportation facilities to meet community needs, and in the interest of the general prosperity of the territory served, as well as for the direct and immediate financial results of operation. A plan which leaves the whole policy of future development indefinitely in private hands, whatever the merits of such plan may be, obviously cannot be termed a public control plan."

Referring to the section which requires the trustees "to make adequate provision for depreciation, obsolescence and rehabilitation," to "maintain the property in first class operating condition," and to return it to the company at the end of public operation in such condition, the commission foresees the possibility of a serious contest before the courts, and adds:

"It might be argued that under this section past as well as current depreciation must be fully provided for and that upon the termination of the contract the property must be restored in 100 per cent condition under penalty of the Commonwealth being obliged to respond in damage for the deficiency. It seems to us that there is no sound reason why the obligation should be made so much more sweeping than that of the United States in the case of the railroads. Under the Federal Control Act the obligation is only to return the property 'in substantially as good repair and in substantially as complete equipment as it was in at the beginning of federal control.' That is all the stockholders have a right to ask."

Higher Fare Indorsed

Massachusetts Board of Trade for Plan With Public Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Higher fares for the Elevated when combined with public control is to receive the support of the Massachusetts Board of Trade, according to recommendations approved at its monthly meeting at Hotel Brunswick, Friday. One recommendation was for the relief of the Elevated, two were for the protection of the public. They were worded thus:

"We believe that that portion of Section 10 of Chapter 500 of the Acts

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of 1897 which forbids an increase in the rate of fare charged by the Boston Elevated Railway Company should be repealed."

"We believe that the Boston Elevated Railway Company should be allowed to make such charge for the transportation furnished by it as will (a) cover the cost of transportation, and (b) at the same time make adequate provision for depreciation, and (c) give a fair return to invested capital."

"We believe that the results desired can be best obtained by a board of trustees to be appointed substantially as advised by the Public Service Commission, i. e., two trustees to be appointed by the Governor, two by the Mayor of Boston, and one by these four."

Similar questions regarding other street railways were then discussed. And a recommendation to permit these railways also to make such charges for transportation furnished by them as to cover costs and to give a fair return on capital was approved. But one proposing public control was laid upon the table. Another recommendation which would approve the law permitting cities and towns to contribute to the support of local transportation systems was defeated.

The board also gave its approval of the legislative bill for the establishment of a bureau of markets, and of the law permitting out-of-door public markets throughout the State.

A report dealing with the subject of inland waterway development in Massachusetts was read, but the bill before the Legislature to give more power to the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands was disapproved, for the board wished to wait until there was a report from this commission on the power and money already given it. Furthermore, it was recommended that waterpower utilization could be carried on better by private capital.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS NEEDED AT FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association has issued an appeal for 75 men to go overseas in May for service with the American Expeditionary Forces and the French army as automobile drivers. The special need is for so-called "gentleman drivers," men who own their own cars and know enough about them to make minor repairs.

For this work the association welcomes the man of the highest type who cannot afford to go overseas at his own expense. High salaries are not paid, but the association will do everything possible to relieve the men of their responsibilities and obligations while they are in France.

"We want the highest grade of men, American business and professional men," says the association. "Their duties will require unusual versatility. Recruits for this service must be able to 'meet the Colonel' on equal terms, and at the same time direct the work of men in the most subordinate positions. This service offers a great opportunity to men who are beyond the military age."

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Owing to the early arrival of spring the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board reports a marked increase in the number of applications from returned soldiers for emergency loans with which to complete arrangements for getting in the crop on farms already owned by soldiers, who left them when they enlisted, and are now ready to go to work again and increase production, but are financially unable to do so.

STANDARDIZATION OF AIRCRAFT ISSUE

Inter-Allied Conference Held in London Gives Warm Support to Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Under the aegis of the British Engineering Standards Committee, an inter-allied conference on aircraft standardization, more especially in regard to materials, has been held in London at the Institution of Civil Engineers, the delegates being welcomed officially by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Archibald Denny, Bart., recently appointed to succeed Sir John Wolfe Barry a chairman of the Engineering Standards Committee, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C. M. G., the vice-chairman, after welcoming the delegates on behalf of the committee and the Institution of Civil Engineers briefly explained that the standardization of the components of aircraft and aircraft engines was being carried out by the committee as a war measure for the department of aircraft production of the ministry of munitions, and that the necessary alterations in the committee's procedure to deal with this important development in their activities had been arranged for.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the course of a most interesting address said that the thanks of all were due to the Engineering Standards Committee for having taken over this very important sphere of action and for relieving the technical department of the Ministry of Munitions of a heavy and important branch of what would otherwise have been their work. The value of the committee's labors in other fields was well known and it was a matter of congratulation that they had been able to intervene with so much effect and carry with them to such a degree the confidence of the department in what undoubtedly they thought was a novel field of activity. He thought very little had in reality been lost, and in some respects much had been gained, by not entering upon a general scheme of standardization until sufficient experience had been accumulated to enable such standardization to reach its maximum effect; a too rigid standardization in the early stages of development undoubtedly tended to hamper progress and design. Considering the gloomy views taken by some people regarding the war, he felt that such people could have no real knowledge or appreciation of the importance and power of aircraft. German resources were incomparably less than those of the Allies, who had the whole world to draw on, and by developing these resources remorselessly, it was certainly within the Allies' power to dictate a military decision to their opponents. The Minister assured the delegates that they would find amongst their conferees no other aim than the establishment of the general welfare of the allied cause, and he wished the conference complete success in the important work before them.

Mr. F. G. Diffin, the chairman of the American commission emphasized the fact that the United States were wholeheartedly in this war as Allies and friends, with the sole desire of attaining the best possible results for the common good. He agreed that standardization could be better effected to-day on the knowledge of what had passed, than if it had been instituted earlier, but the only way to absolute success was through complete unity of action. The work was of tremendous importance, and he firmly believed that, if the main fundamentals were kept well to the fore, most effective results could undoubtedly be achieved.

Colonel Dorand, the chief of the French delegation, and Depute Gi-

seppe Grassi of the Italian delegation, both expressed their governments' desire most cordially to cooperate in this work of standardization, which was fully recognized to be of the greatest value to production.

Sir William Weir, director-general of aircraft production, dwelt on the importance to the Allies generally of the standardization of aircraft materials. He remarked that on the advent of the new Air Ministry the technical department had been transferred to the Ministry of Munitions, and that, after very careful consideration of all the circumstances, he had come to the conclusion that the results would be achieved by carrying out standardization under the direct aegis and responsibility of the Engineering Standards Committee, as that body possessed a wealth of experience in the domain of standardization generally. In particular he had been influenced by the fact that the committee in all its work had associated itself with the manufacturers and suppliers intimately concerned with the production of the material in question, and thereby was able to obtain a realization of the possibilities of what could actually be done during the war—and that was the most important thing at the moment. Sir William Weir felt sure that the conference would be of the highest value to the aircraft program of the Allies generally.

Sir Henry Fowler, K. B. E., assistant director-general of aircraft production and chairman of the sectional committee of the Engineering Standards Committee, immediately concerned in carrying out the work of aircraft standardization in Great Britain, presided over the technical sessions, which were attended by the various delegates, as well as by a large number of officers of the departments of the Air Ministry concerned with the details of the subjects discussed.

The conference has, it is understood, been eminently successful, and it has been, moreover, decided to recommend that permanent authoritative committees be instituted in Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy and the United States respectively, in order to maintain continuity of action and carry forward in the most efficient manner possible the work of coordination so auspiciously commenced, the Engineering Standards Committee, for the time being, acting as the distributing center of this permanent international organization.

FOOD WASTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Within the week of the 12th of March there were destroyed in this city 35,450 pounds of food, including onions, turnips, potatoes, apples and fish. The names of the dealers allowing this produce to spoil on their hands have been sent to the Canada Food Board.

HEALTH INSURANCE BILL CONTROVERSY

Measure to Be Submitted to the People of California in November Is Proposed Adoption of Constitutional Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At the present time a vigorous controversy is being waged in California between the proponents and opponents of a compulsory health insurance measure which comes up for decision at the next general election in November. The measure to be submitted to the people is the proposed adoption of a constitutional amendment granting the Legislature permission to establish a system of social insurance. Among the arguments offered by the opponents of the plan is one that legislation of this order will establish state medicine to very large degree. As showing that this danger is neither fanciful nor without foundation, they cite certain portions of a letter just issued to employers by C. W. Fellow, manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. This fund is administered by the Industrial Accident Commission which exists by virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act adopted in 1913.

In the opening paragraph of this letter, after explaining that injured employees must seek professional treatment from the surgeons named on an enclosed card, the following statement is made: "Employees must not be permitted to go to other sources for treatment." This sentence is heavily underlined, and it is pointed out that the surgeons named on the card are all of one school of medicine—the Allopathic.

In another paragraph the following statement is made: "If the injury requires hospital attention, the surgeon or surgeons designated on the enclosed list will name the hospital."

In another paragraph occurs the following sentence: "In extreme emergency where immediate treatment by some near-by surgeon is necessary, same may be procured, but the case must then be referred at once to one of the surgeons named on our list for all subsequent treatment."

In other words, says the opponents of compulsory health insurance, the Industrial Accident Commission dictates the kind of physician or surgeon to be employed and limits the choice to a certain few, takes away the right of the individual to choose his own hospital, and even go so far as to declare that a surgeon, called in an emergency cannot finish his work. The opponents of compulsory health

insurance believe that it is the purpose of the present members of the State Social Insurance Commission to recommend that, should a compulsory health insurance law be passed in this State, its administration shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission. They assert that the statements in Mr. Fellow's letter indicate what is likely to happen to the insured's right to select his own physician and hospital, and also to what limits the commission might extend its authority in deciding health matters for the public.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—The United States consular district of Kingston for the past three months shows the largest amount of exports in its history. The total valuation of the goods exported was \$1,140,609.92, or nearly double the exports for the same period of last year. The chief increases were in rye, arsenic, leather and talcum. Peas were shipped out for the first time, and their value was \$55,529.90. Rye was the largest item, totaling \$176,489.87. Ammunition came next in order, its value being \$125,125. Of leather and its manufactures there was \$123,084.25; wool and its manufactures, \$84,787; plumbago, \$72,721, and talcum, \$49,474.50.

NEW ORDERS ON ANTHRACITE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Orders were issued on Friday by the anthracite committee of the United States Fuel Administration that hard coal is to be held closely to use as fuel for householders. Producers are in no case to take orders from manufacturers for a larger amount of anthracite than was delivered to them in the coal year of 1916.

GERMAN ACTION SEEN IN CHANGE

Aliens' Sudden Determination Not to Waive Exemption Likely to Be Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In a communication from Provost-Marshal General Crowder to the state draft board in this city, Friday, it was pointed out that there is a strong suspicion that German propaganda is behind a change in mind of many aliens who, formerly waiving exemption, have decided that they didn't know what they were doing, and don't want to fight in the United States Army. The message asks for an investigation by state officials and a report on any suspicious cases to headquarters in Washington.

A suspicious similarity in the legal documents presented by aliens for a change in their status to that of "exempted" has been noticed according to draft officials here. Capt. George H. Webb, director of the draft for Rhode Island, has ruled that no such change be made, and that the men formerly waiving exemption be sent to camp allowing any discharge to come from the military officials.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles River Village has been chosen as the place for an outing tomorrow by the Business Women's Club, with Mrs. Morris and Miss Kendrick as leaders. Dinner will be had at a local farmhouse and there will be a walk of about four miles. On Sunday, May 5, the annual reception to the new board of management will take place. Miss Bessie Levine, soprano, will sing.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET RATHER HEAVY

War News Has Tendency to Depress Prices, Which Lose Fair-Sized Fractions as a Rule—American Telephone Off

War news helped to make today's early New York stock market heavy. The fact that the session was short, with the interval until Monday morning, also tended toward small commitments by traders.

Losses of fair fractions prevailed, with more substantial declines in some specialties. Ohio Cities Gas, for instance, went off 1 1/4. Steel was down more than a point at one time. Utah and Mexican Petroleum were weak. Anaconda eased off. Reading, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B", Studebaker, Can and Marine preferred were other issues heavier than the average.

Elevated sold a point higher in the first few minutes of the Boston market today.

The latter part of the short session in New York was marked by some further recessions in the list as a whole. Steel, which sold down 1 1/4 points to 94, rallied to 94 1/2 near the beginning of the last half hour. American Telephone was a feature for heaviness in New York as well as in Boston. In New York it opened off 1/4 at 9 1/4 and sold down to 9 1/4, a new low record price for a year. International Paper was a weak specialty. It declined 1/4 to 39 1/2 after opening off 1/2 point at 40 1/4. Yesterday's closing figure was 40 1/4. American Can started the session off 1/4 at 43 1/2, and receded to 43 1/4, a loss of a full point.

Boston Elevated opened the session in Boston up a point at 59 and later sold at 59 1/2. American Telephone got down a point to 97 1/2 and then hardened to 97 3/4, a loss from yesterday's closing of 1/4 of a point.

The closing in New York was generally heavy.

New York total sales, 146,600 shares; \$1,716,000 bonds.

For the week: Stocks, 1,933,700 shares; bonds, \$31,962,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

If it can maintain the rate of speed set up during March in the production of 30,000 tons of sulphuric acid, the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation will be able to establish another new high record.

Official announcement comes from Mexico that the Minister of Agriculture of that country will visit the United States soon for the purpose of purchasing a large number of farm tractors and other agricultural machinery and implements.

All of the coal imported at Rio de Janeiro in December last, 51,676 tons, came from the United States. This is in contrast with receipts of 37,966 tons of American and 965 tons of British coal in December, 1916, and 21,074 tons American and 5,181 tons British in December, 1915.

It is understood that the increase in the capital stock of International Nickel Company of Canada from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000 is the forerunner of the merger of the two Canadian subsidiaries of the American company and Canada Copper Company.

The Treasury Department places the debt of the United States as follows: Debt bearing no interest \$237,648,961; debt on which interest has ceased, \$1,575,120; interest bearing debt, \$9,324,203,772; gross debt, \$9,324,203,772; deductible balance available to pay maturing obligations, \$996,297,646; net debt, \$8,327,906,126.

Investigations as to the mineral wealth of Cuba disclose that one-seventh of the known iron ore of the world is in that island, and that there may be had 1,000,000 tons of manganese and 150,000 tons of chromium, which assists in making the toughest steel in the world. The conclusion is that the island of Cuba can support a population of 20,000,000 people.

Although all copper companies have doubtless set up on their books some sort of valuation for their properties in order to have an equitable basis from which to figure depletion of ore, comparatively few have included the new values in their annual reports. Notable among the exceptions may be cited the Phelps-Dodge Corporation and the Miami Copper Company.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Sunday probably fair, continued cool; moderate northerly winds.

For Southern New England: Probably cloudy tonight and Sunday.

For Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

For the Middle Atlantic States, for the week: Warmer with shower period first and again last of week.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 48.10 a. m. 50
12 noon 54

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 58 New Orleans 68
Buffalo 58 New York 59
Chicago 44 Philadelphia 46
Cleveland 52 Pittsburgh 44
Denver 56 Portland, Me. 44
Des Moines 50 Portland, Ore. 44
Jacksonville 60 San Francisco 50
Kansas City 48 St. Louis 52
Newark 58 Washington 46

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 13:54 High water 1:07 p. m.
Sun rises 5:45 Moon sets 9:22 p. m.
Moon phase 7.29

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 8:09 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ju.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chal.....	25 1/4	26 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4
Am Can.....	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am Car Fy.....	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Am Cot Oil.....	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Am IceSec pf.....	47	47	47	47
Am IntCorp.....	52	52	52	52
Am Linsed.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Am Loco.....	64	64	64	64
Am SmeItg.....	76 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4
Am Sugar.....	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Am Tel & Tel.....	98 1/4	98 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4
Am Woolen.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Am Zinc.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Anaconda.....	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
At Gulfctf.....	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Bald Loco.....	80	80 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4
Balt & Ohio.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Beth Steel B.....	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4
Beth Steel Sp.....	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
BFGoodrich.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Broad Fish.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Brook R T.....	41	41	41	41
Burns Term.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Burns Bros.....	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4
Butte & Sup.....	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Cal Petrol.....	16	16 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4
Cal Petrol pf.....	47	47	47	47
Can Pacifi.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Central Fdy.....	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Central Fdy pf.....	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Cl Leather.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Cer de Pas.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Ches & Ohio.....	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
CM&StPaul.....	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
CM&StP pf.....	68	68	67 1/4	68
Chi & N W.....	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Chile Cop.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Chino Cop.....	42	42	42	42
Col Fuel.....	40	40	40	40
Col Gas & El.....	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Corn Prod.....	38 1/4	38 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4
Cruc Steel.....	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Cruc Steel pf.....	89	89	89	89
Cuban C Sug.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Del & Lac.....	163	163	163	163
Erie.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Erie St pf.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Gas & W W.....	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Gen Chem pf.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Gen Electric.....	141	141	141	141
Gen Motors.....	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
GT Nor Ore.....	29	29	28 1/4	29
GT Nor pf.....	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Harv of N J.....	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Harv of N J pf.....	109	109	109	109
Harv of N J.....	61	61	61	61
Harv of N J pf.....	98	98	97 1/4	98
Has & Bar.....	38	38	38	38
Inspiration.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Int Mar Mar.....	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Int Mar pf.....	86 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4
In Nickel Ct.....	28	28	28	28
In Paper.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4
Kenne Cop.....	32	32	31 1/4	32
Loose Wiles.....	21	21	21	21
Mex Petrol.....	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Miami.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Midvale St.....	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Mo Pacific.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Mo Pacifi pf.....	52	52	52	52
Mon Power.....	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Nat C & C.....	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Nat Enamel.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
NY Central.....	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
NY N H & H.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
N & W.....	103	103	103	103
North Pac.....	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
N S Steel.....	59	59	59	59
O Steel Gas.....	38	38	37 1/4	38
Old Silver.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
O & W.....	19	19	19	19
Pacific Mail.....	31	31	31	31
Penna.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Pere Marq.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Pierce Ar W.....	37	37	37	37
P & W Va.....	27	27	26 1/4	27
Pressed St.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Press S pf.....	93	93	93	93
Ray Con.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Reading.....	80 1/4	80 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4
Repub I & S.....	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Royal Dutch.....	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/4
Ry Steel Sp.....	55	55	55	55
So Pacific.....	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
So Ry.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
So Ry pf.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Studebaker.....	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Sub Steel.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4
Tenn Cop.....	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Texas Co.....	14	14	14	14
Union Pac.....	118 1/4	118 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4
Un Alloy St.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Un Alloy pf.....	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Un Ry S F.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
U S C I P.....	13	13	13	13
U S Realty.....	13	13	13	13
U S Rubber.....	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
U S Steel.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Utah Copper.....	79	79 1/4	78 1/4	79
V-C Chem.....	46	46	45 1/4	46
W Maryland.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
West Union.....	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Wills-Over.....	1	1	1	1

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York are: Actual—Surplus, \$71,705,990, increase \$30,033,370; aggregate reserve, \$568,241,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,515,557,000, increase \$28,927,000; cash in vaults of member banks, \$106,252,000, increase \$1,511,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank, \$541,926,000, increase \$26,539,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies, \$17,818,000, increase \$522,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies deposits, \$5,597,000, increase \$380,000; demand deposits, \$3,732,739,000, decrease \$20,764,000; time deposits, \$182,189,000, increase \$3,035,000; circulation, \$56,074,000, increase \$133,000.

COTTON SLUMPS; LATER RALLIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—War news was responsible for another big break in cotton prices today. In the first half hour of trading July declined \$6 a bale, selling at 25.20, and October \$6 a bale, selling at 24.75. Wall Street, Liverpool and southern interests were all heavy sellers on the break. Later the market rallied more than \$2 a bale on covering.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 571 barrels and 6 boxes apples, 1848 boxes oranges, 874 boxes grape fruit, 61 crates pineapples, 1585 bags peanuts, 966 bushels potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 32 pkgs, last year 405 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment, 100 per cent patents, \$10.20 @ 11.20 in sacks; white corn flour per 100 lbs, in sacks, \$5.40 @ 6; barley flour in sacks, \$11.50 @ 12.50; rye flour in sacks, \$11.50 @ 12.75.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.84 1/2 @ 1.85; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.74 1/2 @ 1.75; k. d. yellow, \$1.69 1/2 @ 1.70. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.84 1/2 @ 1.85; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.84 1/2 @ 1.85; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.74 1/2 @ 1.80; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.74 1/2 @ 1.75; k. d. yellow, \$1.64 1/2 @ 1.65.

Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs \$1.01 1/2 @ 1.02; 38 to 40 lbs \$1.00 1/2 @ 1.01; 36 to 38 lbs 99 1/2 @ 1.01. No. 2 white oats 98 1/2 @ 99; No. 3 white oats, 97 1/2 @ 98; standard oats 97 1/2 @ 98.

Oatmeal—Rolled \$5.50 per 90 lbs, in sack; cut and ground \$6.33 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding \$3.40 @ 3.45; cracked corn, \$3.50 @ 3.55; white corn meal, \$5.50 @ 5.50; yellow corn meal, \$4.40 @ 4.50.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$27 @ 29. No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$21.50 @ 22.50. No. 1 grade, east, \$22 @ 23. No. 2 grade, east, \$18 @ 19. No. 3 grade, \$17; stock hay, \$11.

Straw—Rye, \$20 @ 21.

Butter—Market nominal; stock feed, \$60; cottonseed feed, \$44.50; cottonseed meal, \$57; barley feed, \$47.50; rye feed, \$52; oat hulls reground, \$30.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan choice pea beans, \$13.50 @ 14; fair to good, \$12 @ 13; California, small white, \$13.50 @ 14; yellow eye, fancy, \$13.50 @ 14; fair to good, \$12 @ 13; red kidney, fancy, \$14 @ 15; fair to good, \$13 @ 14; Canada peas, \$7 @ 10; green peas, \$11 @ 12; lima beans, \$14 @ 14.25.

Potatoes—Maine, \$15 @ 16 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$17.50 @ 22.50; New Brunswick, \$7 @ 8 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 44 1/2 @ 45; western creamery extras, 44 @ 44 1/2; western firsts, 43 @ 43 1/2; renovated, 38 @ 38 1/2; ladies, 34 @ 35.

Fruit—Oranges, California navels, \$5 @ 8; Florida, \$5 @ 8; grapefruit, \$2.50 @ 5.50 box; strawberries, 25 @ 40 box; pineapples, \$2.50 @ 6 crate; cranberries, \$4.50 @ 5 crate.

Eggs—Fancy henry and nearby, 43 @ 44; eastern extras, 41 @ 42; western extra, \$9 @ 40; western prime firsts, \$7 @ 37 1/2; western firsts, 36 @ 36 1/2.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, 75c @ \$1.50 bag; Texas, 35c @ 40c.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, 55c @ 6; grade A, \$4.50 @ 5; No. 1, fresh packed, \$3 @ 4; ungraded, \$2.25 @ 3; Northern Spy, \$2.50 @ 3.50; russets, \$2.50 @ 3.50; old varieties, \$2.50 @ 3.50; box apples, \$1 @ 2.25; western box apples, \$1 @ 3.25.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-lb lots.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Third week April.....\$3,016,000
Since Jan. 1.....41,890,000
2,253,000

ATLANTIC PACIFIC

Third week April.....\$406,788
Since Jan. 1.....6,988,869
590,211

ATLANTIC

February.....\$1,050,239
Over income.....\$2,411,111
\$980,883

From Jan. 1.....\$21,375,027
Over income.....\$4,418,832
\$2,503,823

LEHIGH VALLEY

February.....\$325,889
Over income.....\$25,198
\$57,070

From

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WEEK'S REVIEW IN
FINANCE CIRCLES

Sentiment Continues Cheerful and Confidence Prevails—Securities Markets Strong in Tone—Money Situation Encouraging

There is little doubt but that the securities markets are as sensitive as ever to the war influence. This is still the dominant factor, although crop conditions are coming more and more to the forefront. The usual number of crop "scares" may appear, but as is almost always the case they will prove themselves to have been needless. The present crop outlook is most rosy, and abundance is in prospect.

With the whole allied world calling for wheat and looking to the United States for it, the news from the Middle West and North growing crops is most encouraging. The recent Government report with its revelation of a surprisingly small deterioration through last winter is being reinforced by the best sort of advice from the winter wheat country. Less talk is being heard every day of abandoned acreage, Kansas conditions having changed radically for the better with the increased supply of moisture. The heavy snowfall of last winter has proved to be of incalculable benefit in protecting the winter wheat and fostering early growth of the spring crop.

This week's New York stock market has been more conservative and cautious than last week's, but notwithstanding the substantial reactions underneath all operations has run the same current of confidence and strength. The suspense over the expected renewal of the offensive of the Germans was reflected by prices at times. Neither a large rise nor a serious slump may be expected. The market will not be allowed to detract attention from the Liberty Loan by a big advance nor will it probably be allowed to sell alarmingly low. Restrictions on short-selling help to prevent the latter condition, and a strong bull rise would not look well at such times as the present, to say the least. Still again, money is needed for more serious work than stock speculation. Financial interests are aware of these facts and are acting accordingly. Tension in money, however, is comparatively slight.

The slump in the automobile shares on Wednesday was a feature. Their depression was largely due to the prospects of an added curtailment of passenger car production. This step, if it is taken, will be not so much an economy measure as one to make available for the Government's needs the enormous plant capacity of the auto companies. In other words, they will still have capacity business but it will be largely government work.

Chancellor Bonar Law, in presenting this week the biggest budget in human history, made it possible to contrast between British and German methods of war financing. That contrast indicates the progress that the Germans with indemnity hopes ever receding, are making into debt and toward collective insolvency. In 44 months of war to April 1 of this year, Great Britain has spent \$34,860,000,000, as against an expenditure for an equal period prior to August, 1914, of about three billion, the added spending for fighting Germany being thus nearly \$32,000,000,000. Of that great total, however, a full one-quarter has been met out of current income through taxation, as against a German tax percentage so low that it is only just coming into visibility in the latest budgets and tax proposals.

President Wilson signed the Pittman Silver Bill this week. Dollar silver is here. Business has been booked on that basis and producers now consider that the quotation for the white metal. An important producing and selling factor said: "Dollar silver means the price which the Government will pay delivered at the mint. We have sold at 99 cents an ounce, the consumer to pay all charges from the refinery and the equivalent which he pays for the metal is practically the same as the Government pays at its minting points."

At the outbreak of the European War silver was around 60 cents an ounce. In the early months of the war the price dropped to a nominal quotation of 46 cents, and very little silver could be sold at even that price. The larger silver companies continued operations, even though there was no market.

Last year saw the greatest movement in silver since the early '90s, when the Silver Purchase Bill was still in effect. From its low price of 46 cents the price gradually moved up and last summer the price shot up over the dollar mark. The jump was due to heavy purchase of silver by the Allies for coinage to replace gold withdrawn from circulation, and to pay troops in the field. Demand for silver to meet payments in the Far East was also unusually great.

With silver at \$1 an ounce the bullion value of a silver dollar is 77.3 cents.

Figures issued by the director of the United States Mint place the world silver production in 1916 at 156,626,521 ounces, having a commercial value of \$107,519,408. The production in the United States in 1917 was 74,244,500 ounces, having a commercial value of \$61,139,603.

The recommendation of the Federal Reserve Board in its April circular that the banks gradually eliminate brokers' loans from their accounts is not taken as meaning to shut out stock brokers from the money market.

It is understood, however, that it has been the policy of the Board to reduce the amount of borrowing on call to as low a level as possible and

have brokers take on a larger amount of time loans. One of the chief causes of panics has been the large amount of brokers' loans on call, which, when called in large amounts because of a decline in the markets stimulate such declines and the inevitable result has been a panic. It is this unsatisfactory feature of the money market which the Board is endeavoring to eliminate and if brokers can be induced to carry a larger proportion of their loans on time the effect will be a steadier money and stock market.

There is probably no better time than the present for the Board to make headway in this matter for brokers' loans are now the lowest they have been for years. This is particularly true of the call market. And time loans are also of the short maturity type.

One of the most satisfactory financial developments has been the steady improvement in money conditions. The last few days have witnessed tremendous withdrawals of United States Government funds at the big eastern financial centers and the payment of maturing short-term government notes and of the new treasury certificates, yet there has not been the slightest unsettlement.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rates at 4 per cent. Time money is confined to business in short maturities at 6 per cent.

In Boston money on call to brokers is 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent, with 6 per cent shaded for short maturities. The commercial paper market is unchanged with out-of-town buying at 6 per cent for all dates predominating.

WHOLESALE TRADE
LINES ARE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activity in war work pulls in the direction of expansion in the domestic trade of the United States, and lifts the essential high above the non-essential, but in ordinary channels shortages of this or that commodity, high prices, scarcity of money, inadequate supplies of labor and restrictions either from the Government or upon credit prevent the freest movements, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the business situation, which continues:

Incidentally, the country-wide campaigns in behalf of the third Liberty Loan, which have brought out a multitude of subscriptions from small investors, have reacted unfavorably upon retail trade, and relative dullness in that quarter also has been accentuated by cold weather over a wide area.

Likewise while grain crop news continues favorable, low temperatures have deterred farm work and prevented crops already sown from taking on growth. But, after making allowances for the reservations noted, a large volume of trade is passing in wholesale lines, and the heavy diversions being made from the proceeds of governmental income stimulate buying in municipal centers as well as in the shipbuilding zone.

Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$5,813,637,000, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from last year. Outside of New York an increase of 16.4 per cent over a year ago is shown.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.
Boise, Ida.—M. Alexander; Copley-Plaza, Cienfuegos, Cuba.—J. Viasco; U. S.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson & C. D. Lathrop of Ridge Kaimbach & Williams, Shoe, Essex.
Havana, Cuba.—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdes & Co.; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—Walter Finn of Charles Williams Store, Essex.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; U. S.
Oswego, N. Y.—A. F. McCarthy; Essex.
Petersburg, Va.—Harold Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Store; Essex.
St. Louis—A. W. Dittman of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds, of Foot, Schultz & Co.; Parker.

LEATHER BUYERS
Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. D. Lathrop of Ridge Kaimbach & Williams; U. S.
London, Eng.—F. C. Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.
Quebec, Canada—John V. Hatch; U. S.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the homes of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

American Brass Co., \$233.00 \$238.00
American Glue Co., \$134.00 \$138.00
American Writ. Paper Co., \$8.00 \$8.40
Arlington Mills, \$125.00 \$128.00
Bigelow Carpet Co., \$4.00 \$8.00
Douglas Shoe Co., \$93.00 \$96.00
Draper Corporation, \$110.00 \$115.00
Farr-Alpaca, \$172.00 \$176.00
Mountain State, \$102.00 \$105.00
Otis Elevator common, \$45.00 \$50.00
Plymouth Cordage Co., \$195.00 \$200.00
Regal Shoe Co., \$80.00 \$85.00
Southern N. E. Tel., \$96.00 \$100.00
U. S. Envelope Co., \$103.00 \$105.00
U. S. Envelope Co., \$190.00 \$200.00
Waltham Watch Co., \$74.00 \$77.00
Waltham Watch Co., \$11.00 \$12.50

STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company reports for February receipts of \$10,606, total disbursements \$32,119, other disbursements \$1281, general expense \$545, deficit \$17,248.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 99 1/2 c, unchanged.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 49 1/4 d, unchanged.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: At the moment, one of our chief duties is the flotation of the third Liberty Loan. In the last few days subscriptions have been reported as lagging somewhat, although judging from previous experience, the rush of subscriptions toward the close may be expected to carry the total well above the \$3,000,000,000 mark. Good news and bad news regarding developments here at home may be expected to exert only a more or less limited influence upon security prices. The market is a war market, pure and simple, and its future must be found upon the battlefields of France. Therefore, in the absence of any decisively favorable developments following the checking of the German drive, it is not at all surprising that last week's rally was not maintained. The concentration of the trading in a comparatively few stocks which have been conspicuous for pool activities, fosters the suspicion that the rally may not have been entirely spontaneous. In short, the public is not in the market and, in all probability, will not come in until there is some prospect of relief from the uncertainties abroad. Without a public following, no broad upswing is possible; in the meantime, moderate fluctuations, now up and now down, are about all that can be looked for. It cannot be denied, however, that the present market gives many indications of considerable underlying strength, and offers the investor, with confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies, many opportunities which, perhaps, will be gone when that confidence becomes completely justified and generally acknowledged.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The resumption of the drive by the Germans on the western front again injects acutely the military factor into the stock market, and nullifies, partially at least, for the time being, the force of other important influences on security prices. What we have previously stated concerning the unfavorable conditions of the stock market, we desire to repeat with emphasis, namely, that a great forward movement in security values is being merely temporarily held up and deferred; later, when the Entente Allies definitely assume the offensive, we shall witness activity at rising prices.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: The chances are tremendously against any measurable German success and it is becoming apparent to thinking Germans themselves that without peace the downfall of the German Empire, politically, industrially, economically and commercially, is inevitable. At home it is forecast that the Liberty Loan will be well over-subscribed. It could not be otherwise. We are the only creditor nation in the world today and whatever amount is asked for by the Government will be forthcoming. In the fact of all conditions the market acts remarkably well. It shows that allied confidence is at par.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Speeding up Liberty Loan subscriptions is taking precedence over all other activities in Wall Street. For a market left alone it is giving a good account of itself, and with the third Liberty Loan successfully financed prices should continue the advance which was checked a few days ago. The American people should, and probably will make a large over-subscription for the loan when their financial position is compared with the Teutons. Germany is four times deeper in debt than the United States, and her population is only two-thirds as great, with national wealth one-third that of the United States.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: It is particularly fortunate at this critical period of the war that conservatism has been as pronounced in the field of financial management as it has been lacking in the commodity markets. Otherwise there would have developed a situation in the stock market which could find correction only in radical price readjustment to much lower levels. As matters stand at present, stockholders in most industrial corporations can view the fluctuations in raw materials with comparative equanimity. There is no American industrial bubble to burst, as an aftermath of the great expansion. With the Liberty Loan out of the way, and new corporate financing of minimum volume it is logical to anticipate rising prices for listed securities of the better type. There is still much work to be done on the Liberty Loan, and the responsibility for its success rests alike on every individual in proportion to his means. The test of duty done is not the amount you subscribe but the amount you have left.

DRY GOODS TRADE BRISK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Canadian demand continues to keep the wholesale dry goods and general merchandise sales at the high level established during the first four months of this year. Manufacturing and transportation have expanded to an extent that partially offsets government requirements although the general distribution situation daily becomes more problematical, due to the shortage of skilled operatives. Merchants in general continue to feel that it is their duty to develop and improve business and thereby add to the country's resources. Collections are good. The arrival of buyers in the market is about the same as during the corresponding week of last year, says the John V. Farwell Company.

EXCHANGES ABROAD CLOSED

LONDON, England—The stock exchange was not in session today.
LIVERPOOL, England—The cotton exchange remained closed today.

GOVERNMENT LETS
CAR CONTRACT

Agreement Calls for Construction of 30,000 Cars at Expense of Nearly \$90,000,000—Builders' Profit About 5 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for 30,000 steel under-frame box and coal cars have been awarded by the federal Railroad Administration to the American Car & Foundry Company, with plants in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia. An expenditure between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000 is involved, the company to have a profit of approximately 5 per cent.

Negotiations are still pending for the construction of 70,000 additional cars. The Railroad Administration expects to receive the first allotment of the cars in time for the autumn and winter business of the railroads. The complete expenditure for the first 100,000 cars will be approximately \$250,000,000, the cars averaging about \$2500 each.

This is the first large contract let by Director-General McAdoo since the railroads went under government operation. Awards of contracts for locomotives probably will be made before any additional outlay for freight cars, as the shortage of power is almost as great as that of cars. It is the intention of the Railroad Administration to place orders for something like 2000 locomotives within a short time.

Car and locomotive builders from all over the country and Canada have been in conference with the railroads for about a month, but specifications for the locomotives have been out much longer. Because of the more difficult construction required and the innumerable details to be considered, the contracts for these probably will not be let for several weeks.

BIG CROP OUTLOOK
FOR WESTERN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Western Canada has had good weather, and the soil is getting into the proper condition for a big grain crop. Premier Norris of Manitoba expects 3,000,000 acres of wheat, an increase of 200,000 over 1917 in that province. Saskatchewan surpasses the allowed acreage of any previous year by 1,000,000 acres. Alberta is likewise prepared for a big crop on well-prepared soil. A total area in the three prairie provinces of fully 15,000,000 acres will be sown to wheat. The yield should be excellent. The Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba puts it at 300,000,000 bushels for West Canada.

SHORT TERM NOTES

	Due	Bid	Ask	Yield
*Am T & T (subs) 5s 1919	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	6.35
*Am T & T 4 1/2s 1919	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	6.10
*Ayer Mills Construc	1919	98	98	
*Eq 5s	1919	98	98	
*Ayer Mills Construc	1920	95	95	
*Eq 5s	1918	95	100	5.00
Balt & Ohio R R 5s	1918	98	98 1/2	6.25
Bethlehem Steel 5s	1919	97 1/2	98 1/2	7.55
Brook Ry Trans 5s	1918	97	97 1/2	
Can Pac Ry 5s	1924	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.35
Chic & West Ind 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.10
Del & Hud R R 5s	1920	97	98	5.95
Ed El Ill, Boston 5s	1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.15
Gen Electric Co 5s	1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	5.65
Gen Electric Co 6s	1920	100	100 1/2	5.55
Gen Rubber Co 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.35
Great North Ry 5s	1920	97 1/2	97 3/4	6.00
Hocking Val R R 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.75
Kans City Ry 5s	1918	98	99	
Kans City Ry 6s	1918	99 1/2	100	6.00
Laclede Gas Lt 5s	1919	97	98 1/2	7.80
Mich Consol 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	5.00
*Morgan & Wright 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	
N Y C & H R R 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.50
Pennsy R R 5s	1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.75
Procter & Gamble 5s	1920	100 1/2	101 1/2	6.00
Procter & Gamble 7s	1920	100 1/2	101 1/2	6.50
Procter & Gamble 7s	1922	100 1/2	101 1/2	6.10
Shawinigan W & P 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	5.95
Shawinigan W & P 6s	1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.25
Sou Calif Edison 6s	1919	98	98 1/2	7.10
United Fruit Co 5s	1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	7.00
West E & Mfg 6s	1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	6.75
Win Repeat Arms 7s	1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	7.50
Am Foreign Sec 5s	1919	95 1/2	96	8.40
Argentine Gov 5s	1920	95 1/2	96	8.40
Argentine Gov 6s	1921	84	85	
Gov Dom of Can 5s	1919	95 1/2	96	8.15
Gov Dom of Can 5s	1921	94 1/2	95	8.50
Gov French Rep 5s	1919	95 1/2	96	10.65
Gov Switzerland 5s	1920	100 1/2	101 1/2	
Imp Rus Gov 6 1/2s	1919	36	40	
Imp Rus Gov 5 1/2s	1921	32	37	
U K of Gt Britain & Ireland 5s	1918	99 1/2	99 1/2	6.75
U K of Gt Britain & Ireland 5 1/2s	1919	96 1/2	96 1/2	8.00
U K of Gt Britain & Ireland 5 1/2s	1921	93	93 1/2	7.70
U K of Gt Britain & Ireland 5 1/2s	1919	98 1/2	99	7.00

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	April 25	April 18
Gold	5,378,800,000	5,377,700,000
Silver	256,000,000	255,500,000
Circulation	26,395,200,000	26,231,700,000
Deposits	5,219,200,000	5,218,500,000
Loans and discounts	5,219,200,000	5,218,500,000
Treasury deposits	55,700,000	41,900,000

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York clearing house statement is: Sub-Treasurer \$1,965,251. Exchanges \$512,819,182; balances, \$56,878,493.

REAL ESTATE

One of the largest real estate transactions closed in several weeks has been disclosed by papers going to record. William J. Stober has sold to Annie L. Richards, the five-story brick mercantile building at 145 to 149 Kingston Street, occupying all of the 3148 square feet of land, which extends through to 30 and 32 Edinboro Street, in one of the wholesale districts of the city proper. The property carries a total assessed value of \$87,000 and the land is valued at \$56,700 of the amount.

In connection with the above transfer, Annie L. Richards sells to William O. Lee, her large double four-story brick apartment house, with octagon front, situated at 144 Huntington Street, in Back Bay. This estate is taxed on a valuation of \$96,000, and the 6026 square feet of land carries \$51,200 of the amount.

Samuel Lebowich and Joseph P. Lebowich have sold a 4-story brick apartment house, on the north side of Fairmount Street, Back Bay, to Frank Conners, together with 2600 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$12,000 of which \$5500 is carried on the land. The same grantors have sold a similar house and lot within a few doors of the other house on Fairmount Street, same size lot and assessed alike, and the buyer is Lydia Butzberger.

Margaret A. Giblin has taken title from George B. MacDougal and wife, owners of the three-story octagon front brick dwelling at 30 Cumberland Street. There is a land area of 2130 square feet valued at \$3500, included in the \$8500 assessment.

BROOKLINE AND WATERTOWN

Catherine L. Delano has sold her bungalow at 222 Clark Road, Brookline, to Herbert H. Bennett, who bought for a home. The property carries an assessment of \$5900, of which \$1100 is on the 4500 square feet of land.

The Jacob Pierce land has also been sold, situated on the corner of Fisher Avenue and Clinton Road, containing about 21,000 square feet. The assessment is \$10,500. Roscoe L. Davidson was the purchaser.

Nellie L. Smith of Dunkirk, N. Y., sold her property situated at 277 School Street, Watertown. This consists of a 2 1/2-story single frame dwelling, together with 9214 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6700 and of this the house is valued at \$5000. Anson W. Belding purchased for a home. These sales were reported by Henry W. Savage Company, Inc.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Frank B. Hardy bought from Francis N. Belouet, a frame dwelling at 37 Ashford Street, Brighton. This parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$5200, which includes \$1400 carried on the 3158 square feet of land.

SMALL WESTON FARM SOLD

Prof. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., has purchased the old Howard Cooper farm on Newton Street, Weston. The property consists of six acres of farm and pasture land, a barn and an old fashioned colonial house built about 1790. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers in this transfer.

PROPERTY SOLD IN THE NEWTONS

Final papers have gone on record for the sale of the Wood estate to William E. Gill. The property is situated at 38 Somerset Road, and consists of a single frame dwelling, together with garage and 45,000 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$23,000, of which \$7700 is on the land. Clarence B. Wood was the grantor.

The sale of property at 248 Grove Street, Auburndale, to Charles E. Whitmore, has been reported. This property consists of a single house with garage and stable, together with 17,000 square feet of land assessed for a total of \$8500. Annie E. Lowry was the grantor.

The Needham Lumber Company have conveyed title of their new stucco house at 38 Old Colony Road, Newton Center, to Raymond E. Stewart. There is 7500 square feet of land all valued at \$11,000.

Another property sold consists of a single frame stucco dwelling at 58 Adella Avenue, West Newton. There is a land area of 7000 square feet, also frame garage, all assessed on a valuation of \$7000. Jennie McNaughton was the grantor and James R. Bancroft the buyer. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

THE WORLD OUR FIELD

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NEWSPRINT HAS
OUTPUT DECLINE

Nearly Two-Score Companies in United States and Canada Ship More Than Produced

BOSTON, Mass.—The 38 reporting newspaper companies in the United States and Canada produced 151,174 tons and shipped 167,631 tons during March, or 11 per cent more than production. The production figures include 1369 tons of hanging paper, of which 1902 tons were made in the United States. Causes of curtailed production reported from various mills include low water, car shortage and requisition of power by the Government. During the three months' period ending March 31, United States and Canadian mills shipped 20,611 tons more than production, or 5 per cent.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission covering mills in the United States shows a decline in mill stocks of more than 7000 tons during March, and a production of 291,746 tons during the first three months of 1

THE WAY OF POLICE AUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There probably is nothing else quite like a police auction of goods found and unclaimed. For one thing, there is the way they do it. Most of the articles are done up in packages so you can't tell what you are buying, and you may bid on what you think is a clothesline and get a string of pearls, or try for a dozen tennis balls and get a pair of second-hand shoes, all of which is rather exciting.

Then, too, everything in the sale has its story, if one could only find it. It's bound to have, or it wouldn't be there. The pink silk dress, wrinkled and mussed and sorry-looking, that a chauffeur finds in the bag he bought for 55 cents, may have been the one the prima donna wore in the first act that was supposed to win the favor of the Alaskan mine owner; the gray sweater that is being pawed over by a ragman may have been knit by a little girl who put into every stitch a hope that it would be a comfort to some lad at the front; or the set of auto tools the housewife buys for 25 cents, under the impression she is getting a kitchen set, may have been jolted out of the car in which the spies were escaping with the plans, with the result that they were unable to make their repairs when they broke down on a bad place in the road and were captured by the pursuing secret service men. When one thinks about it, there's hardly any limit to what might have happened.

The Boston police department had its sale of unclaimed articles a few days ago at an auction room on Bowdoin Street, a bit of a narrow street off Tremont that ends in a flight of steps half a block away. The sale was in a back room. One entered the front door and passed through between high banks of chairs and tables and baby carriages and sideboards, and came upon a throng of bargain hunters ranged before a platform on which stood the auctioneer and his assistants, backed up by a pile of bundles of many sizes and shapes.

"One dollar, one dollar, one dollar—a quarter," went the voice of the auctioneer in a rapid monotone, and stopped for breath. From somewhere in the crowd came sounds of an argument. "Don't start making any threats to me. I wouldn't put my fingers on you, but there's a policeman out there—" The rest was drowned in a general laugh. "Here, stop fighting!" cried the auctioneer; "one-quarter, one-quarter, one-quarter—and a half; one-half, one-half."

A boy bought a box for 90 cents and got a woman's hat which a bystander told him wasn't worth 2 cents, and offered to buy for a quarter; a suitcase bought for \$1.50 proved to contain a new suit of clothes; the hat, at \$1.50, turned out to be filled with much-worn apparel and soiled collars; while a man who paid \$1.25 for a wooden box and carried it to the outskirts of the crowd to open it found himself the possessor of some red and yellow jackets and skirts with spangles on them.

"Moving pictures," he said. "More moving pictures," he continued, as he reached the bottom and came on some strings of green beads the size of walnuts.

A busy little man wriggled his way into the group and peered over his shoulder. "That's all right, Marcus," he said; "you ain't stuck much."

For \$2.25 some one bought a coil of steel cable that was said to be worth \$50 or \$70; two bicycles were for \$7.50 and \$10; a young girl got 50 cents for an interesting looking bundle and obtained two feed bags; the man following him paid \$3.25 for a battered box and got a new suit.

"If it don't fit me, I've got a boy that can wear it," he said. "You know," he added, cheerily, "them grips that look tough is the best ones to buy."

With a good deal of commotion a man placed a chair for himself and stood on it, to see better. Those behind him said he ought to get down. He gave no sign of having heard.

"Say," said somebody, glancing up at him, "he looks like a German."

Then: "Get off that chair!" came a chorus, and off he got.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The attitude taken by the German Social-Democrats on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine and the anti-German feeling displayed by the inhabitants of these provinces during the war are the subject of an article by Edmund Laskine in Le Matin. Leinert, a Social-Democratic deputy to the Prussian Landtag, has just declared that "Alsace-Lorraine belongs to Germany and will remain German. It is as much part of Germany as Berlin!" "The French are not sufficiently naïve to be surprised at this statement," M. Laskine remarks, "it may merely be pointed out that a few years ago the election of six Social-Democrats to the Prussian Landtag was hailed by the whole of the International as a great victory for democracy. It may also be added, for the benefit of those people who see in the 'democratization of Germany' the guarantee for a just and lasting peace, that the presence of 300 Leinerts in the Prussian Landtag would not improve the international situation. While Scheidemann, Wendell, and Leinert are devising variations of von Kuhlmann's 'Never,' others among their comrades are endeavoring, in different ways, to mislead public opinion as a great victory for democracy. To this end, Scheidemann visited Strasbourg last year and tried to collect signatures to a manifesto expressing the fervent Germanic senti-

ments of Alsace-Lorraine, this document being intended to corroborate the answer made by the Social Democracy to the Dutch-Scandinavian interrogations. The ill-success of the attempt did not prevent the Social-Democracy from declaring, at Stockholm, that Germany's rights to the annexed provinces were incontestable. "Emmel, who before the war had been one of the most active agents in the work of Germanization to which the Social-Democracy systematically lent itself, had, however, been obliged to admit that the war annulled all our past efforts, the lack of a firmly established national opinion, the admixture in our territory of genuine Germans with so many aliens and half-Germans, the close ties which unite so many Alsatian families with our enemies, all combined to bring about a disturbance in public opinion, which found a sad echo in the number of persons sentenced, and was followed by the deplorable collective desertions.

"It must have cost Emmel a great deal to admit this," M. Laskine declares. "However, he found consolation in attributing this regrettable state of things to the capitalists' persistent sympathy for France. If Alsace-Lorraine does not seem to be quite as German as the Kaiser's Socialists would wish, it is all the fault of those wicked capitalists, if there were only brave proletarians everything would be for the best in the best of Pan-Germany. Unfortunately for the Social-Democracy, the German press has published long lists of sentences passed in Alsace-Lorraine during the last four years by the Councils of War. They may be found in Florent Matter's book, 'The Inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine in Opposition to Germany,' and one may see, in glancing through it, the kind of 'capitalists' upon whom the heavy hand of William II's judges has been laid." A long list of sentences passed on working people for anti-German or pro-French manifestations is then cited by M. Laskine, among which occur the following: "Six months' imprisonment for Herzog, a workman at Mülhausen, for having said, 'I am an Alsatian and I am on the side of France'; three months' imprisonment for Josephine Fischer, a cook at Mülhausen, for having praised France, Wetterlé and General Joffre; from one to ten years' imprisonment for Anna Nibert, a dress-maker's hand at Mülhausen, for having openly spoken French in a train; and for three Mülhausen workmen, four Metz workmen, and one Strasbourg workman for 'Germanophobia'; one year's imprisonment for Mangold, a blacksmith of Mülhausen, for having said to his companion that his body only was German, his heart was French; and finally comes Albertine Goepfert, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in August, 1916, because from the first entrance of the French into Mülhausen she had persistently shouted 'Vive La France' to the French soldiers who were advancing along the Dornack road. This 'capitalist' was a workwoman in a Mülhausen factory," M. Laskine states, "while Emmel is a Social-Democratic deputy to the Reichstag."

GRAND JURY ISSUE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Legislature has approved a resolution introduced by the Attorney-General, Mr. Farris, asking the Dominion Government to amend the criminal code so that grand juries can be dispensed with in the Province. The discussion on the subject disclosed that J. H. Hawthornwaite, the only Socialist member, was among the warmest supporters of the existing institution of grand juries. Their existence, he said, was part of the unwritten British Constitution which is as free as air, and the House should be very careful about tampering with an institution which was undoubtedly a safeguard of the rights of the people.

There was a tendency in British Columbia, Mr. Hawthornwaite said, to deal with what he believed could be termed camouflage legislation, such as the recall, referendum and so forth. There was now majority rule and it was unwise to interfere with the Constitution which had stood the storm and stress of hundreds of years. Such sentiments, he admitted, might be thought remarkable in a Socialist, but it had been his personal experience that on many occasions the welfare of the public had been served by the grand jury which meant giving to the accused another chance. Some such policy as now advocated might do very well in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there were large alien populations neither versed in nor caring for British institutions, but in British Columbia it amounted to nothing but cheap radical talk. There was no sound reason why this safeguard of the people should be removed.

W. J. Bowser, the leader of the Opposition, said the resolution was one designed to interfere with the administration of justice which had been carried along on safe lines for many years. The grand jury was a venerable institution that could be classed with the Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act. Under the proposed change more costly procedure would result and he could see there might be cases where, should the Attorney-General refuse to act, justice might not be done. To do away with the grand jury would throw the whole responsibility upon the Attorney-General, and it might be occasion for strikes and riots, when that official might deem it impolitic to offer indictments. The grand jury, Mr. Bowser maintained, was one of the bulwarks of the British Constitution and should be maintained.

The Attorney-General claimed the experience with grand juries had not been such as to warrant the belief they were necessary. There would still be the right, he said, to make a presentment through the Attorney-General, or one could be had through application to the courts.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Mexico's Opportunity
NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.—If the Administration bill to melt down \$250,000,000 of the silver dollars now in the Treasury and to fix the price of the metal at \$1 an ounce passes, silver mining should enjoy a boom. Old mines will be reopened and prospecting will be stimulated by a minimum price that is about twice the average price of silver during the last 20 years. If the Mexican Government can maintain order and protect property, the southern neighbors will prosper. Everything they produce commands remunerative prices, and all they have to do is to go to work. As soon as they convince capitalists that they have established a stable government which can and will suppress banditry and at the same time give producers a chance to go ahead, money for industrial enterprises will not be lacking. Business has improved in Mexico, but stories of bandit raids in Chihuahua and of trouble in the Tampico oil fields could often enough to make outsiders doubt Carranza's ability to maintain order. One of the largest mining companies whose shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange has been unable to work or even to keep in touch with its mines, railroads and timber lands in southern Chihuahua. In some parts of the country the people are prosperous and have plenty of foodstuffs, but communications are so poor and uncertain that famine prevails in one state while there is food for all a few miles away. Mexico could rehabilitate herself in three years of domestic peace. The rise in silver is the keystone of what should be her industrial structure. If the American Government stabilizes silver at \$1 an ounce, all Mexico has to do is to go ahead and produce it and other things the world needs, such as hides, copper, vanilla beans, cotton, wool, cocoa, mineral oils, sisal, etc. Opportunity is knocking at Mexico's door more loudly than ever before.

United States and Its Government

THE FARGO (N. D.) FORUM.—Mr. Baker has returned from a personal inspection of the war which he once viewed as 3000 miles away. The war may appear a little closer than that to him now. In justice to Mr. Baker it must be said that the average American at that time also viewed the war as "3000 miles away." But that time has passed. The war is no longer "3000 miles away," but right at our door. The country is no longer "behind the Government" in the prosecution of the war. It is out in front of the Government yelling for the Government to come on. The Government complains of wheat scarcity and is mulling along with voluntary conservation, while the country is ripe for food cards and waiting for the Government to act. The Government asked for \$3,000,000,000 in this Liberty Loan and it will get double that sum, probably. Every demand made has been met and exceeded, and the country is calling for more speed. The country may have been the laggard once, but it isn't any longer. "Speed up" is the cry on every hand. Money, men, anything that is asked for, is available in unlimited quantities. Mr. Baker has had a chance to see for himself the needs of American and allied troops. Creditable records aren't enough now. Unheard of records must be made. Ships, airplanes, men, munitions, and food in prodigious numbers and quantities must go across. The country is ready for almost any sacrifice, but it wants the war ended quickly, and it is within the power of America to end it quickly if the last ounce of available energy is utilized.

Potatoes and Wheat

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—One easy way to economize in the use of wheat is to eat potatoes in its place. The Federal Food Administration is urging everybody to "eat potatoes as often as possible every day." Potatoes, fortunately, are plentiful and consequently cheap. They are a staple food on most tables, are easily cooked, and no course of education is necessary in order to accustom the public to their use. Mr. Hoover says, in a telegram to Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator in New York City: "That the food value of the present large available supply of potatoes may not be lost, and that it may be utilized to relieve the strain on our fast diminishing stock of wheat, which is so much needed by our army and navy and allies, I hope you will do everything possible to promote the potato campaign we have recently asked you to launch in your state." Eating potatoes, therefore, is now a patriotic duty, but even though such is the case nobody can say that it involves any particular hardship.

HELP WANTED FOR THE FLAX HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Help will be required for the flax harvest between May 20 and August 31 and the Ministry of National Service is hoping that about 10,000 boys and men who have a fortnight's holiday in the summer will respond to the appeal. The results of a canvass in the City of London have already shown great willingness in this direction amongst employers and employees. The great national importance of this work lies in the fact that flax fibre is indispensable to the manufacture of aeroplanes. At present the appeal is made only to men, the women being asked to await a further public announcement before offering their services. The work of flax pulling is not arduous and the scheme is being prepared to enable the volunteers to spend their holiday free of expense in a harvest camp and at the same time do good service to the country. It is proposed to establish a camp, situated in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Seven hundred and fifty volunteers will be required between May 20 and June 3 and 17, and another 750 up to July. During July the camps will be kept on skeleton strength and the labor possibly utilized more generally in the districts. On July 29 it is hoped to have each camp at its full strength of 500 hands—which will require 2500. Parties of friends having holidays at the same time will be welcomed and accommodated together as far as facilities allow. The minimum hours of work will be fixed locally by the camp commandant, who, together with his staff, will be responsible for the general discipline, welfare and recreations of the camp. Employers are asked to assist in putting the scheme before their employees and by allowing volunteers preference in their choice of holiday dates. Large firms can further assist by sending a representative for enrolment cards, which can be filled up at the place of business and returned to Salters' Hall and by nominating one volunteer as his party representative. The enrolment cards can be obtained from the Ministry of National Service, or from Captain Elgee, N. S. R., Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E. C., to whom all cards should be returned when filled in.

TAXATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VICTORIA, B. C.—By new taxation legislation in British Columbia there is to be exemption from taxes on farm improvements up to \$1500 in value. There is in addition \$1000 exemption on personal property of farmers. Another important change effected is the decision to tax mining companies either on income or by levying the 2 per cent mineral tax, whichever is the greater. Deductions will be allowed from gross income for depreciation of plant not exceeding 15 per cent, for development work and for salaries of directors and officials residing in the Province and thus liable to income tax.

Gold mines will be taxed on profits only, for, unlike the products of other mineral concerns, the price of gold is a standard one which has not been affected by increased prices as has been the case in other minerals, such as copper, coal, etc. A tax of 37½ cents per ton is to be effective on iron ore, for the production of which a bounty of \$3 per ton is to be given by the Government. There are to be changes in the taxation of cannery companies. Heretofore the tax has been 4 cents per case, though last year the shareholders were liable for the income tax on their profits or dividends. Now it is proposed to tax the income at its source. Canneries will pay either income tax or the 4 cents per case impost, whichever is the larger. Whaling companies will be taxed on income or at a rate of 10 cents per barrel on whale oil, whichever is the larger, and 20 cents per ton on fertilizer.

The plan of increased taxation on banks is made permanent. The chief office of each bank in the Province will pay \$3000, and each branch will pay \$300. Properties of municipalities situated in unorganized territory will be exempt from taxation.

The duty is placed upon taxpayers of making a return of taxable property and income to assessors before September in each year. No notice need be given or demand made by the assessor, but he will supply forms on application. There has been considerable reluctance on the part of companies to make returns, owing to an impression that these were open to public inspection. Provision has now been made that the divulging of any information contained in any such statements made to the Government for taxation purposes will be punishable by a fine of \$200 together with the summary dismissal of the offending official.

DISCHARGED ALIENS GOING TO IRON MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DULUTH, Minn.—A new factor that promises to afford a measure of relief to the tense labor situation on the Minnesota iron ranges is the migration this way of large numbers of aliens discharged from their positions in the East and Middle West on account of their non-citizenship, who expect that they will be able to obtain employment in the iron mining districts without holding citizenship papers. That assumption is conceded to be correct, as the iron mining companies are being faced by an increasingly serious labor situation.

At the plant of the Minnesota Steel Company at Duluth, however, orders have been issued that no aliens are to be continued in employment unless they take out their first citizenship papers. The plant is working largely on contracts for steel to be used in the manufacture of war matériel for the Government.

PRINCETON'S PART IN WAR IS REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, announced at a social of the Princeton Alumni Club of New England in the Hotel Bellevue, Friday night, that 3400 graduates and undergraduates of the university are in war service, or about to 35 per cent of the 1917 faculty. Princeton has added particularly in mathematical and physical research work, he said.

Prof. Paul Van Dyke, head of the Princeton bureau in Paris, has written that 900 Princeton men have called on him there, said President Hibben, who read a letter from the professor. The glory of Princeton is the fact that the present undergraduate body is but 741, compared with a normal attendance of 1500, he said.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Prof. Charles Centre of the University of Bordeaux, France, upon whom the University of California recently conferred the degree of LL. D., has been lecturing at that institution. He came to the United States last year to lecture as exchange professor at Harvard University, his formal lectures being devoted, in the main, to comment upon the work and careers of eminent British and American authors, this being a field of research and criticism in which Professor Centre has few peers in France. He also has spoken considerably and with much satisfaction to his hearers, on the part of France in the war, and on her ideals. Professor Centre was a graduate student at Harvard University a decade or two ago and has been an intelligent student of American literature and life ever since, so that he makes an unusually happy "middleman" between the two republics at this time of their unity against common foes. His articles on the United States at the present hour, which he has sent to the French press, have been valuable because coming from a man who has a background against which to write.

Paul Terry Cherington of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, who has been a member of that faculty since 1908, has recently been elected professor of marketing. He began as an instructor in economic resources, then became instructor in commercial organization, later assistant professor in commercial organization, and then assistant professor of marketing. The progression from subject to subject is interesting, and is indicative of the changed point of view in education which Harvard is typifying fully in her school of business administration. Professor Cherington studied for his A. B. and his A. M. degrees at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been much in demand of late years as a speaker and writer on phases of contemporary business, and has a wide acquaintance in the circles of American progressive business men and of specialists in advertising.

Viscount Escher has recently written to the press urging the advisability of co-operation between the people of Great Britain in matters relating to foreign policy, and advancing the opinion that it forms a favorable subject for propaganda. Lord Escher was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. For several years he acted as private secretary to the Marquess of Hartington, and some years subsequently was appointed secretary to H. M. Office of Works. Lord Escher is a permanent member of the Committee of Imperial Defense, he is also deputy governor of Windsor Castle, a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Imperial College of Science. Lord Escher has written several books, his latest being a volume of essays, published in 1914.

Edmund Platt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who is to stand as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-Sixth District, has filled the post since 1913. He is a believer in national prohibition and in equal suffrage rights for women, and these facts, together with his strong pro-Ally and anti-German utterances have developed opponents who will endeavor to defeat him for reelection. Mr. Platt is a son of the city in which he lives; he graduated at Harvard in 1883, studied law, and for a time practiced it. But journalism claimed him, and he had his breaking-in experience in Superior, Wis., during 1890-91. Then he joined the staff of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, and in the course of time the editorship passed to him from his father. He always has been intensely interested in local affairs and local history, and is the author of the best history of Poughkeepsie.

Josef Stravinsky, chosen to continue to lead the orchestra of the New York Philharmonic Society, is a native of Bohemia, who, after formal cultural study at the universities of Prague, Vienna, and Leipzig, studied music with masters in Leipzig and Vienna. From 1907 to 1912 he was conductor of the Royal Opera, Prague, and later led orchestras in Hamburg, Berlin, and Dresden. In 1911 he went to New York City to take the post of leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra, and has retained the position during all the difficulties and controversies of the period, not a few of which have been due to the war. He has formally expressed his pro-Ally sympathies. Mr. Stravinsky, in addition to his record as a conductor, has been a composer of songs, an opera, and symphonies.

Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute, Boston, who is to be educational director of the training of drafted men in industrial and mechanical lines in schools and colleges throughout New England, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He first turned to railroad engineering, but in 1891 altered his course and became a teacher and educational administrator, first at the "Tech" from which he had graduated, then as director of the department of industrial arts at Ohio State University, and then as director of the school of science and technology at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1910 he was called to take charge of the newly created and endowed Wentworth Institute, in Boston, and under his administration its foundations have been laid and its serviceability proved. He has been a prominent figure in the National Society for Promoting Industrial Education, and often is called in as an expert to advise when new technical schools are to be established, or when institutions like the Y. M. C. A. expand their lines of industrial and vocational education.

JEWISH BATTALIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
HAMILTON, Ont.—The young Hebrews of this city are being recruited for the Jewish battalions which are to serve in Palestine under General Al-

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WANTED—American couple, without children, take charge Pennsylvania mountain cottage; owners in Government service; make occasional visits, only during summer; garden planted; some fruit; small remuneration; duties nominal; opportunity comfortable summer home. May-October. Apply JOHN COOPER, 350 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple to do entire work of apartment for family of four. P. 36, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

lenby. Jews of all nationalities are asked to join and swell the ranks of the thousands from the United States and England who are rallying in support of the common cause—the restoration of Palestine. The recruits will be equipped in Windsor, N. S., and will be trained in England, from whence they will proceed to Palestine.

TEACHERS' SALARIES LOUISIANA PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Small salaries paid school teachers in this State are forcing great numbers of them into the civil service, declared T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education.

"Fifty-five hundred white women school teachers," he says, "are receiving an average of \$450 a year and men are receiving an average of \$728 a year. They are going to Washington by the dozens to accept civil service positions at from \$1100 to \$1500 a year. We are facing a crisis in our schools. We shall next fall face a shortage of 1000 teachers. We are in peril of a stampede that will close many schools or put them under the instruction of incompetents.

"The normal increase annually should be from 300 to 400 teachers and 20,000 pupils. There is now no increase because of shortage of money."

Superintendent Harris made two recommendations. First, he said, there should be uniform salaries. Second, there must be more money for schools, with an equitable division between the State and parishes.

Louisiana used \$6,000,000 for schools last year, \$1,000,000 from the State. Of white children, 75,000 were not reached, and 100,000 Negroes have never been in school.

WOMEN'S FARM UNITS PLANNED

DURHAM, N. H.—Women's farm units now being organized with the aid of the New Hampshire branch of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense are to play an important part this summer in the State's emergency food production campaign. Already two units have been made up and others will be organized among the applicants whose names are being received daily. College students comprise the greater proportion of the applicants and many of the young women at New Hampshire College will be among those who will help cultivate New Hampshire farms this summer.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

BOSTON, Mass.—Commencement exercises of Boston University will be held on May 20 in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, at 10 a. m., this being a month earlier than usual, in order that students may be released for war service. The address will be delivered by Rev. Albert P. Fitch on Friday evening, May 17, there will be a University Community Sing, under the leadership of Prof. H. Augustine Smith, in Tremont Temple. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Emeritus William E. Huntington in the Old South Church, May 19.

UNITED STATES EMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
EDMONTON, Alta.—Emigration to Alberta by ocean and from the United States ports during the past year amounted to 12,000, according to the report of the Hon. Duncan Marshall to the Legislature. Over 3900 homesteads were taken up during the year and 272 preemptions.

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SALESMAN for New York district; article established with many large concerns; gets interest immediately; leads furnished; commission basis. FREDERICK J. WINDSOR, 100 JEROME ST., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Good shoe repair men; steady work the year around; \$18 to \$25 per week, according to ability; about 10 miles from N. Y. C. Yellow Front Shoe Repair Factory, Denver, Colorado.

TWO GOOD watchmakers and one jewelry dealer at once needed and paid well; good light; permanent to right men; population 30,000. S. T. Little Jewelry Co., Cumberland, Md.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN accustomed to job and catalog work wanted; steady position; good wages. ADKINS PRINTING CO., 68 Church St., New Britain, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Young woman with experience as cutter on Elliot stencil machine; Protestant; an opportunity for the right person. Address M 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—To make arrangements with a thoroughly experienced and accomplished young woman to teach three children privately, including elementary mathematics, and willing to travel. Further particulars upon application to Lock 50, East 86th St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of two small boys, ages 2½ and 4 years, respectively; country all year (40 min. from N. Y. C.); good home and good wages; no traveling. Apply Mrs. H. H. Voger, Park St., Worcester, Mass.

A GOOD HOME in private family to a capable young girl (Protestant) as mother's helper and general housework; use of piano. Tel. Everett 1315. Address 51 Jackson Ave., Everett, Mass.

WANTED—Cook-housekeeper, refined, capable woman for country home, "airfield," Conn.; mother and child could be accommodated. Apply U 36, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

PROTESTANT, refined, well educated maid to do light chamber work, sewing and wait on the lady; must have valid references. Tel. Hyde Park 877 before 9:30 a. m.

WANTED—Maid for general housework, principally cooking; willing to go to the country for summer and fall. Address W. J. McWINE, West 64th St., New York.

CAPABLE WOMAN WANTED for general housework; good commercial account on Pacific coast; Protestant; family of 4. Mrs. F. G. ROBERTS, 91 Garfield Ave., N. Hingham, Tel. Bellevue 1.

WOMAN wanted for second work; family of two; Protestant; account on Pacific coast; Protestant; family of 4. Mrs. F. G. ROBERTS, 91 Garfield Ave., N. Hingham, Tel. Bellevue 1.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

JOSEPH BONNET ON AMERICAN ORGANS

Eminent Organist and Composer
Contrasts French Instruments
and Points Out Superiorities
Achieved by Both Countries

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"What could you take back to France with you from America to improve the quality of French organs?" This was the possibly somewhat presumptuous question put to Joseph Bonnet, the eminent French organist and composer, who has been giving recitals for the past year in the United States, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Bonnet considered. He is an extremely loyal Frenchman and naturally he greatly admires the quality of tone in the organs to which he is accustomed and for which the masters of modern organ composition wrote. However, he is also just, and, like all true artists, he is eager for the adoption of whatever may advance his art. So he did not need much time in which to consider that the electric action as it has been developed by American builders, especially, would serve to lighten the sometimes arduous work of performing on some of the French instruments.

In expressing a liking for the electric action, Mr. Bonnet did not have in mind merely the advantage to be derived from lightness of touch, but rather the convenience of the accessories which it makes possible. The consoles of the American organs he has played appeal to him because of their great number of devices making for the speedy operation of color changes. Pistons and tablets, almost universally absent from the organs in his country, where the nearest approach to them are the pédales de combinaison, or ventils, offer a handy aid to the player, and the action of these devices, being electric, is instantaneous.

But, after all the chief factor in an organ is its tone, and Mr. Bonnet, while standing loyally by his liking for the characteristic brilliancy and whiteness of the French tone, was quick to acknowledge the few improvements which have emanated from the factories of the American builders.

"The French organs," he said, "have for me a certain satisfying quality because the ensemble of the diapasons, mixtures and reeds is perfectly balanced. Then, too, there is a certain brilliancy in the French tone, due to the larger number of mixtures and mutation stops employed, and which I miss sometimes in the organs I play in America."

Mr. Bonnet dwelt at considerable length on the desirability of incorporating more of these stops into American instruments. "If I could have only 15 stops in an organ," he said, "one of them would be a mutation stop."

After recounting thus some of the excellencies of French tone, he turned his attention to the tonal qualities of American organs, generously conceding a general adequacy but noting particularly the development of the soft stops and the string stops. In fact, he found here something which he considered very much worth recommending to French builders.

"On a French organ," he said, "I can get the contrast of reduced volume by changing from one manual to another, retaining the same color in each. This is, of course, because each division of the organ has the same general characteristics of tone color. On an American organ, on the other hand, I can get not only the contrast of reduced volume, but also the contrast of color in greater degree because of the excellence of the soft stops, such as the dulcians. I should be glad if the French builders would use this beautiful stop more frequently."

French Organ Characteristics

Wallace Goodrich Comments on Tone and Registration

Interesting comment on the sort of organs M. Bonnet has been accustomed to play may be found in "The Organ in France," a recent book by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the New England Conservatory of Music, and an authority on organ construction and organ playing. Some passages from this work which are a propos are appended:

"The first thought of the French builder is to make each manual in itself a perfect ensemble, including therein all of its stops; naturally, with the exception of the occasional Vox Humana or Voix Célestes. To the combination of any or all of these units, as the case may be, he gives the same consideration; and he founds the whole upon an independent pédale of sonorous power.

"The general tonal scheme of the best French organs aims at the attainment of sonority and perfection of ensemble above all else. The capacity of each stop to blend with each and all other stops is preferred to the production of marked individuality and brilliancy in separate registers. The foundation stops of all manuals are conservatively voiced, as regards quality and quantity of sound; for power, dependence is placed largely upon the reeds, while both the latter and the mutation ranks, in simple as well as in compound stops, impart the desired brilliancy to the whole.

"We are struck by the large number of mutation ranks, in both simple stops and mixtures, with which French organs are provided. But so carefully are these stops voiced, with such good judgment and accuracy as the various ranks disposed, that fre-

quently they may be used even with moderately soft combinations, and are so employed. Their total effect upon the ensemble of the instrument, while endowing it with great brilliancy, does not begin to assert their presence to the same degree as would a single 'shrieking' mixture of the well-known and justly execrated type, which (mentally at least) we may relegate to the black-walnut period of organ construction.

"Few questions connected with organ construction have succeeded in provoking and protracting so much controversy as this subject of mixtures. Those who favor their total

abandonment are wont to quote the statement of Helmholtz that 'They can be used only to accompany congregational singing. When employed alone they produce insupportable noise and horrible confusion.' We must realize, however, that Helmholtz' judgment was unquestionably influenced to a considerable degree by the type and predominance of the mixtures common to German organs of his time. 'Chimes, or any of the percussive effects now being introduced into some American organs of radical tendency, are not ordinarily found in French organs.



Joseph Bonnet, organist

"It is interesting to note that a century or more ago, organ stops much in favor among certain performers were known as the jeu de rossignol, or Nightingale; the jeu de coucou, or Cuckoo, among others. With the advent of a serious school of composition and performance these toys were outgrown, with a single exception: the tonnerre. . . . It served a useful purpose in the musical portrayal of a thunderstorm, which still figures as an inevitable feature of the daily organ recital dear to the hearts of tourists in Switzerland."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—In a preliminary circular, the Church Music Society explains why it has arranged a series of gatherings for the consideration and practice of hymn singing, which, it is hoped, will culminate in what may be described as a hymn festival, to be held at the People's Palace on July 20. The society is of the opinion that the demand for community singing coincides with a marked revival of interest in the congregational share of church music, especially in hymns. It feels also that the success of hymn singing by large gatherings organized recently in Wales, the north of England, and at Oxford, justifies an attempt to arrange something of the same kind in London.

Dr. Walford Davies directed the first meeting, which took place at the Temple Church. After a short address on hymn tunes, the congregation sang alone, alternately with choir, divided into men and women, in harmony, unison, and in mixed harmony and unison. The congregation also sang the melody, while the Temple choir added a faux-bourdon from the Tenor Tune Book. Experiments were made in pace and rhythm, and the question was discussed as to how far breathing spaces at the ends of lines should be permitted to affect the rhythm.

The remaining meetings are announced as follows: April 27, St. Mary's, Primrose Hill (under the direction of Messrs. Martin and Geoffrey Shaw); May 25, the Speech Room, Harrow School (Dr. Percy Buck); June 22, St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square (Mr. Harvey Grace, who will give an address on "Congregational Practices"); July 20, hymn festival, the People's Palace.

The fourth annual report submitted by the executive committee to the trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has just been published by the Edinburgh University Press. Of special interest to musicians is the refer-

negligible." After a thorough sifting, the works which displayed marked individuality of theme or some special mastery of treatment were divided into three classes: (a) Seven to which were awarded prizes; (b) seven which might be similarly recommended in another year and which would in no way discredit the award; and (c) 10 others which, while unsuitable for publication as prize winners, might also be brought before the notice of musical societies in search of new works.

Here follow some critical observations on the seven best works, which are given in alphabetical order. E. L. Balston, "Before Sunrise," symphony for contralto solo, chorus, and orchestra, to words by Swinburne: "A fine work . . . original in conception, powerful in execution, and strikingly beautiful in harmonic color." Granville Bantock, "The Hebridean Symphony": "A work which will further enhance the already high reputation of its composer." Rutland Boughton, opera, "The Immortal Hour": "A romantic opera of great beauty and originality. . . . Wonderful melodic charm." Frank Bridge, "The Sea," symphonic suite: "A very striking piece of tone painting." H. Howells' pianoforte quartet in A minor: "A real masterpiece by young composer who possesses undoubted genius, and whose work, already astonishingly mature, gives promise of a great musical career."

Sir C. V. Stanford, "The Traveling Companion": "A light romantic opera, the music of which is marked throughout by the melody, the versatility, and the humor which are among its composer's most conspicuous gifts." R. Vaughan Williams, the "London" symphony: "A work which . . . in itself would be sufficient to stamp as memorable the standard of awards for this year."

All these works will be published in due course by Messrs. Stainer & Bell of London.

Of the scheme for editing the church music of the Tudor and Elizabethan period, the report states that many very important manuscripts have been found in the great cathedral libraries, "the existence of which was not generally known; and composers have been discovered whose names have been wholly forgotten, but whose works appear to be in no wise less distinguished than those of other musicians whose reputation had been established."

The Carnegie Trust has given financial assistance to the Musical Competition Festivals Association, for the purpose of securing the services of skilled musicians for the benefit of choirs organized in connection with girls' clubs and similar bodies. It is also considering the possibility of instituting a music bureau, which might lend full scores and band parts to small orchestras in poor localities. The committee state that if such a bureau were established, it might be possible to devise a scheme by means of which small grants could from time to time be made to orchestras and choirs in need of help.

Dr. H. P. Allen and the Bach Choir have given a performance of the "Passion According to St. Matthew," in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gervase Elwes sang the narrator's music, and the other soloists were Miss Ethel MacLellan, Miss Dilys Jones and Mr. Robert Radford.

M. JEAN-AUBRY ON ENGLISH MUSIC

French Critic Says Awakening Is Taking Place in Countries Once Considered Unmusical

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis," and it is refreshing to read that in the opinion of M. Jean-Aubry the change is for the better. His article, "The Musical Situation in England," in The Musical Times is itself a sign of the musical times and should do much to dispense the pessimism which any discussion of English music seems to arouse in certain English musicians. M. Jean-Aubry agrees with the latter that enough interest is not taken in England in English music, but, he goes on to say:

"It seems to me that the most serious side of the question is not the comparative rarity of English works in concert programs, but rather a certain lack of confidence in the ability of native composers. Very often I have had occasion to speak with music lovers, with performers, with critics, and to my surprise I have found that very few of these shared my firm belief in the great future for English music."

As long ago as 1908, M. Jean-Aubry, in a study which is now reprinted in his book, "La Musique Française d'Aujourd'hui," said: "The Twentieth Century will see the musical awakening of several nations which were great in former days and which seem to have lost their vigorous national characteristics. Spain on the one hand and England on the other are attempting, by learning to know again their true musical ancestors, as well as their folk music, to revive the spirit of national music, and draw to mind that Cabezón and Victoria and Byrd and Purcell are in their heritage."

This conviction, the distinguished French critic claims, was then no more than based on vague sentiment, but on an intimate knowledge of the "aesthetic, mental and political conditions" which had contributed to the decadence of English music. "When," he says, "I set forth to English friends my reasons for this firm belief, I am mostly met with astonishment and a sort of polite incredulity." M. Jean-Aubry points out that France also has experienced this diffidence. Twenty years ago there were many of his countrymen who declared that the French temperament was not musical and that French music was a Utopian dream. But since then, French musicians have endowed their country with a musical school that is acknowledged throughout the world.

"There is in England," he declares, "actually a generation of young composers such as Vaughan Williams, Frank Bridge, John Ireland, Eugene Goossens, Roger Quilter, and Gustav von Holst, who merit recognition outside England. 'On Wenlock Edge,' Ireland's second sonata, Frank Bridge's latest chamber music and pianoforte pieces, Eugene Goossens' quartet, rhapsody, and later songs, are not only interesting works for England, but also for abroad. Perhaps it is not so certain that the English public is the best judge of what are or what are not personal and original English characteristics. I have often found in foreigners a more acute sense of what are the best and most characteristic works in French music."

Referring to the statement made recently that "Our younger composers are in the experimental stage, and, instead of Debussy and Stravinsky, are supposed to be the fashion make frequent and futile attempts to be 'futuristic' on these lines," M. Jean-Aubry says: "There are in England a certain number of people who are always complaining of the 'Debussyism,' 'Ravelism,' or 'Stravinskysm' of young English composers, where we of the Continent, accustomed to the work of these masters, hardly find a trace of resemblance. For some people, a composer who has given up the ancient track of Beethoven and Brahms at once becomes a 'Debussyste' or a 'futurist.'"

"Let young English composers by all means make use of all innovations in tone-color which Debussy, Ravel, the Russians, the Hungarians, and others, have introduced into music. They ought only to be praised if they do so. It is not this or that form of expression that gives character to a work; it is the spirit and the feeling the composer infuses into it. Because Debussy made use both of plain song and of certain peculiarities of Moussorgsky's in writing his 'Pelléas and Mélisande,' his work is not a whit less French or less modern."

In the realm of music, M. Jean-Aubry deprecates the policy of "splendid isolation." The narrow musical jingoism that crouches behind a Chinese wall, shutting out everything foreign and refusing all intercourse and exchange of ideas, soon results in a fossilized art; for "an art which is not part of life itself, nor subject to change with thought and feeling throughout the ages, is an art of darlings or Byzantines, and bears within it the seeds of decay. . . . A new generation has arisen in England; this generation takes a keen interest in all that is happening musically, not only in Germany, but in France, in Spain and elsewhere. These new interests are forming a race of composers, conductors, and critics whose chief thought is for the revival of a true feeling for music in England. It is not by shutting out all extraneous influences that the power of English music will grow. It is by giving to English music all the new forms of nutrition to which she has a right, and by facilitating the spread of a knowledge of English music abroad."

It may be added that M. Jean-Aubry has the courage to practice what he

preaches. He has recently been instrumental in arranging two recitals of English music, one of old and one of new, at the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, in Paris, and through his initiative the symphony orchestra of Perez Casas in Madrid is including nine English works in its program. The fruits of 10 years' close study of actual English music are crystallized in an article entitled "Modern English Music," which M. Jean-Aubry is just about to publish in France.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its twenty-seventh season to a close with the concert given last Friday afternoon and Saturday evening (April 19-20). The program comprised Gilson's "Fanfare Inaugurale," the fifth symphony by Tschalkowsky, César Franck's symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit," three movements from Modestelli's "Indian" suite and Frederick Stock's "Festival March." Gilson is not one of the composers whose music has been taken into the public heart. You shall seek in vain for his name upon the bills of our opera houses, and almost in vain for it on the programs of American symphony concerts. Yet Paul Gilson has qualities of worth that some of his more successful competitors have not. His "Fanfare Inaugurale" is not, to be sure, a monumental inspiration, but it is stirring in its own way, blest with melody, richly and effectively orchestrated. Mr. Stock and his performers presented a glowing interpretation of the symphony by Tschalkowsky. The conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is not one of the demonstrative school. He does not paw the air with wild gesture nor fix his players with a piercing eye; yet he obtains the maximum of emotion—and that is a good deal—with a minimum of effort, from Tschalkowsky's ethereal art. He brought forth some excitements, too, from Franck's symphonic poem, but neither "Le Chasseur Maudit" nor MacDowell's suite, which followed it, represents his composer at his best. The gentle Franck was not altogether fitted to delineate the horrors of Burgers' ballad about the sacrilegious count pursued by demons, and MacDowell was somewhat ill at ease in the presence of the Redskins. Mr. Stock's "Festival March" originally was composed for a concert commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Chicago Orchestra—the year of that anniversary was 1910—and it made a particularly appropriate effect at the closing concert of this twenty-seventh season, because it is based upon American national airs—"Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "The Old Folks at Home," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the like. So it was with the last named melody that the series of concerts came to a close. There were great poms of sound to that conclusion, much applauding and an orchestral flourish for the conductor.

The season as a whole has been a great success. The difficulties which have visited other organizations also have visited the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, but the directors, the management and particularly Mr. Stock have steered their vessel into smooth channels. In all, some 140 compositions by 74 different composers have been played. The outstanding features of the programs have been the works by American composers. The conductor intended originally to place a composition of native origin upon every program, but it was not possible to carry that intention completely into effect. Nevertheless there were only six of the 28 programs that were without an American work upon them. The composers of this country who have been represented have been Ballantine, Borowski, Brune, Carpenter, Chadwick, Cole, DeLamar, Gilbert, Rubin Goldmark, Hadley, Herbert, Loeffler, MacDowell, Oldberg, Otterström, Skilton, Smith, Sowerby, Stock, Strube and Weidig. The native works that were played for the first time anywhere were Borowski's "Peintures"—three pieces respectively entitled "Portrait d'une jeune fille," "Le jardin de nuit" and "La fête"—Sowerby's "A Set of Four" and Stock's "Overture to a Romantic Comedy."

The composer most largely drawn upon was Wagner, who appeared 10 times in the scheme of art. Beethoven came next, with eight representations, and Brahms and Tschalkowsky with seven each. The most important symphonies among the new or unfamiliar examples of their form were the first symphony by John Alden Carpenter, the E flat major symphony by Enesco, and Glère's symphony entitled "Ilia Mouronetz," the last named work having been performed for the first time in America. The soloists who appeared were as follows: Piano—Josef Hofmann, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Marie Krieger, Yolanda Méro, Harold Henry, Lillian Ammalee, Arthur Shattuck, Ethel Leginska, Mischa Levitzki, Violin—Mischa Elman, Eddy Brown, Jascha Heifetz, Efreim Zimbalist, Jacques Thibaut, Harry Weisbach. Vocalists—John McCormack, Mabel Garrison, Povla Frijs, Julia Claussen, Violoncello—Willem Willeke, Oboe—Alfred Barthel, Organ—Wilhelm Middelschulte, Harp—Enrico Tramonti. There were three visiting conductors, who directed their own compositions. They were Ernest Bloch, Henry Hadley and Adolf Weidig.

The concerts of last Sunday (April 21) included a recital given by Max

Rosen and a ballet performance presented by Andrea Pavley and Serge Oukrainsky with their company of dancers. Of minor moment were a piano recital given by Cora Anderson, a local pianist, and a two-piano recital by Ella Dahl Rich and Agnes Hope Pillsbury. Mr. Rosen, who is one of Leopold Auer's pupils, already had played in Chicago at a recital earlier in the season. At that time he disclosed admirable promise and he disclosed it again at this later appearance; but it was made evident on both occasions that he has emerged from the class room too soon; that his mastery of the mechanics of his instrument is immature and that his musicianship is not yet ripe. His program contained Tartin's "Devil's Trill," the G minor concerto by Max Bruch, Sarasate's caprice basque and some smaller pieces, principally arrangements. The ballet, given at the Blackstone Theatre, was charming. Pavley and Oukrainsky formerly were with Mme. Pawlowa's company, and they possess the grace as well as the skill of so many famous Russian dancers.

There remains to be mentioned a revival of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," made by the Swedish Choral Club, on April 17. This organization, directed by Edgar Nelson, is made up of singers with fresh and attractive voices and, it would seem, enthusiasm for a composition which many of their colleagues long have regarded as beneath the notice of serious and modern vocalists. That enthusiasm lent much that was appealing to the interpretation of "The Creation."

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The eighteenth season of the Philadelphia Orchestra came to a close last week with the presentation of a program which had all the elements of popular interest that traditionally go with final symphony concerts in this city, though it was not actually, as during the régime of Conductors Scheel and Pohlig, a "request program." The scheme was simple and effective: Mendelssohn's delightful incidental music to "Midsummer Night's Dream"—overture, nocturne and scherzo—Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les préludes," and the fifth Tschalkowsky symphony.

Neither the symphony nor the symphonic poem has been heard here for two seasons, but the Mendelssohn music has been done several times by local and visiting organizations. The E minor symphony of Tschalkowsky seems slow in winning the recognition which is undoubtedly its due. The

fourth symphony of this composer seems to be gaining steadily in recent seasons upon the inordinately popular sixth ("Pathétique"). The fifth is probably more frequently played than it was, say, four seasons ago; but it is a question as to whether this work has been given a fair opportunity by the conductors, an opportunity in proportion to its worth and its appeal with cultivated as well as unsophisticated audiences.

It hardly seems possible that in these days prejudice should arise from the composer's frank insertion of a "valse" as the third movement. There is nothing incongruous in this arrangement of the musical ideas; the most rigid conception of symphonic form is done no violence. From the beginning to the end of the work, there is decided unity of thematic treatment, broadness and subtlety of design, and rhythmic elaboration. Indeed, a large measure of the effectiveness of the final movement, with its skillful counterpoint, is due to the easy grace—the lightness, if you please—of the movement which has gone before.

Mr. Stokowski conducted the work with complete abandonment to its purposes and idiom. In it and the Liszt number he attained a high degree of eloquent support from his men. Anton Horner, the distinguished leader of the horn choir, deserves more than casual mention for the superior fashion in which he played the famous horn solo of the Mendelssohn number. His work more than ever revealed the manner of high talent.

A number of unusual compositions and a zest of performance seldom equaled on the barren concert stage made the joint recital of Efreim Zimbalist, violinist, and Sophie Braslau, contralto, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, one of the interesting events of the musical season's epilogue at the Academy of Music last Wednesday night.

Mr. Zimbalist has been known and admired here for probably a half-dozen seasons. He appeared as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra only a few weeks ago with a large measure of success, both artistic and popular. But even then he did not play with the mastery that characterized this recital.

In the next few seasons a great deal will probably be heard of Miss Braslau, now that she has begun to appear in leading rôles in opera in New York. She is ready for the tasks for which the opera manager has been preparing her. Her voice has reached a rare ripeness and fullness of development. It is obedient and pliant. Her singing of Schallt's "Ell, Ell," was a powerful piece of work.



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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ninety-first Psalm has been for centuries the refuge of the Christian in the hour of trouble. If you were to ask him the reason for this, he would probably founder in his analysis. He might tell you that it was God's message to humanity in their affliction, that it was instinct with divine protection, and a hundred other things. Yet, being at sea in the midst of a submarine zone, or on shore, amidst the shell craters of "No-man's-land," he would probably rather trust to the protection of a destroyer, in the first instance, or to a covering barrage, in the second. He would explain this, quite naturally and quite genuinely, by saying that God has given the race its intelligence with which to safeguard itself, and that the destroyer and the barrage constitute the manifestation of this intelligence. Nevertheless he knows such reasoning to be faulty, and, if pressed, will retire to a frank declaration of faith in something he can neither explain nor understand. For, indeed, the writer of the Psalm never advised his readers to rely on material ingenuity, but, on the contrary, to dwell in the secret place of the most High, with the result that, "a thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee."

It is tolerably obvious, then, that if the protection of the secret place is to be made practically available today to those who go down to the sea in ships, or who jeopard their lives in battle, it must be through some surer protection than the blind faith urged on humanity by St. Gregory, as the only faith which is faith. The writer of the Psalm certainly meant something by his words, and that something was translated, by Jesus the Christ, and his immediate followers, into language less archaic than the cadences of the poet, and more scientific than the imagery of the prophet. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free;" and again, "Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

Such language, surely, puts an end to vain argument. Knowledge is not guess-work or even a blind acceptance of other people's experience. It is the outcome of personally demonstrated experience. A man may have faith in the acceptance of a promise which he has assured himself is theoretically sound, but he has most certainly no knowledge of the truth of his theory until he has demonstrated

that truth, or, as James says, proved his faith in it by works. Then his faith has passed into knowledge, and, as the proofs of the truth of his theory accumulate, this knowledge becomes exact or scientific. This is the full, exact, and so scientific knowledge of God, of the Christ, and of Truth, which the writers of the New Testament are repeatedly urging upon their readers, a knowledge so scientific and so exacting that, as Paul plainly warned the Church in Rome, sensuality and materiality revolt against it, finding a positive relief in animality, and accepting as true those physical phenomena whose sole claim to recognition is that they are counterfeits of or lies about the true creations of Spirit, since, as Paul writes, "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made," which is as much as to say that the only true thing that can be said about a lie is the fact that there is a truth to lie about.

Paul, indeed, put the same colossal truth even more simply and directly to the Hebrews than to the Romans, for, as he wrote in that famous letter, "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." The man, then, standing on the deck of a steamer watching the wake of a torpedo, or almost stunned by the roar of the guns tearing craters in "No-man's-land," has not got to find safety in the guns of a destroyer or the cavity of a dug-out. He has only to realize exactly what Paul meant, namely, that the torpedo and the shell, although things that are seen by the human vision, did not originate in things apparent to the human senses, but are simply misconceptions, formed by the human mind of spiritual realities. When this is done, the thinker finds that he has taken refuge in the secret place of the most High, in that knowledge, in other words, of the absolute truth, which, Jesus declared, frees men from the ignorance of their material beliefs.

What this all amounts to is the Gospel teaching of the unreality of matter. This, of course, is a vast subject in itself. But it may be understood or rather comprehensively stated in these declarations of Jesus himself, of Peter, of James, and of Paul. Mrs. Eddy accepted them as the basis, in Science and Health, of her teaching of the healing of sickness. Paul had explained that things

were not what they seemed, that the evidence of the senses was untrustworthy, since physical phenomena did not, in the least, originate in matter, that is, in "the things which do appear." In precisely the same way, Mrs. Eddy, writing, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health, of what are termed the miracles of Jesus, says, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Now, in destroying an unreal mental phenomenon, there is no difference whether it be a torpedo in the Atlantic, a shell in "No-man's-land," a wound in a dressing station, or a fever in a base hospital. You do not turn aside a torpedo or a shell in flight, or a bayonet thrust, any more than you will away fever. What you do is to realize that these things are "not made of things which do appear." You endeavor to grasp the fact that inasmuch as a lie cannot be about nothing, your torpedo, shell, bayonet, or fever must be lies about some truth, which, when you know it, frees you from the effect of the ignorant, bred of the material concept. You see, as Mrs. Eddy says, the perfect Truth, and the lie disappears. It is not, necessarily, that the torpedo twists away from your ship, that the shell falls to explode, that the bayonet strikes another object, or that the fever epidemic suddenly abates. It is that in gaining a true concept of substance these things necessarily cease to be. You do not discover a spiritual torpedo, a heavenly shell, a God-like bayonet, or a Christ-like fever, but you do discover that these material phenomena are all counterfeits of spiritual reflections of Principle or lies about ideas in divine Mind. It is not that there is any spiritual object corresponding exactly to a torpedo, a shell, a bayonet, or a fever: it is that divine Mind contains no idea, and Principle casts no reflection, that is not spiritual and harmonious. For, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 310 of Science and Health, "Thought will finally be understood and seen in all form, substance, and color, but without material accompaniments." When once you have grasped that metaphysically, and attuned your life to your precept, you will find how utterly impossible it is that the false concept or lie, whether in the shape of torpedo, shell, bayonet or fever, should ever come nigh thee.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Main Street in Oberammergau

"Contrary to the general impression which obtains with regard to the folk of the mountains, the Oberammergauers are not the rude peasants, blunted and stunted by their narrow horizon, who might be found in some other districts. The stranger who has thought to find here a village of stolid, fanatical folk, is sure to have an awakening when he meets in Oberammergau men of gentle manners, quite on a par with those of the city bred, while many a younger man and fair daughter will be speaking his own tongue, if that tongue be English." Louise Park Richards says in her book about Oberammergau.

The general character of the Oberammergauers is the result of conditions which have had centuries of influence. In the very early times, when other villages and villagers were little more than the personal property of feudal lords and mighty bishops, they were a specially favored people by reason of certain rights and privileges, in common with the so-called free cities of Germany, and which were accorded to them by Ludwig the Bavarian.

Aside from the peculiar privileges, Oberammergau enjoyed the advantage of being on the main road that led up from Italy to Augsburg and Nürnberg, over which passed the great merchant caravans of medieval days. It is recorded in the archives of Oberammergau that when these caravans arrived in the village on Saturday, they were obliged to stop over until Monday, and as the Oberammergauers had the monopoly of transporting all the merchandise to the next station by their own teams and drivers they naturally profited materially by this contact with the outside world. Coming into communication with people from other countries, and being in constant touch with foreign languages and foreign ideas, there was probably laid the foundation for that apparent liberality of sentiment which characterizes the Oberammergauers of today, and makes him at ease with men of all sorts and conditions.

All this material well-being was further benefited through the opening up of a market for his wood carvings. Just how far back dates the begin-

ning of the Oberammergau wood-carving is not known, but nearly four hundred years ago a traveler, in writing the history of Ettal, told of the astonishingly gifted men in this village of Oberammergau who carved the most wonderful little figures.

"A village of wood carvers rather than peasants, it is a village of artisans. . . . The very nature of their work has put them on a plane quite above the ordinary level of the usual villagers and the folk of other mountain districts. A highly sensitive people, with an unmistakable artistic bent, they have led an existence which has lifted them, and kept them from lapsing into the blunt stolidity peculiar to the denizens of other Bavarian districts. They have thus preserved the simplicity without the ruggedness of the mountaineers, but with a certain nobility in their very simplicity. A village of artisans with their 'Passion Play,' and the other dramatic representations to which for centuries they have been accustomed. It is also a village of actors. The dramatic spirit is as all-pervading as the love of the artistic, as manifested in

the figures carved out of wood. Wood carving and play acting, therefore, are the two great factors in the lives of the Oberammergauers. In fact there are no more engrossing pleasures than their work at wood carving and their rehearsals for a play."

It Is a Springtide Morn

It is a springtide morn—not a white cloud
Flecks the light blue, like shining silk,
of skies
Which, in the purple glory of the dawn,
Seem at the mountainous verge to melt
in gold.
Out of the East refreshing zephyrs
breathe,
And playfully hover by the garden
hedge,
Luring the buds out of their close-
furled sheath
And then caressingly run up the stems
Of lindens, beeches, elms, and ashes,
till
They reach the crowns. . . .
—Pol de Mont (tr. from the Flemish
by Jethro Bithell).

We Will Go Into the Forest

One day, Maxim Gorki relates in the second part of his autobiography, "In the World" (translated from the Russian by Mrs. Gertrude M. Foakes), my grandfather said to me: "Go to bed early this evening, while it is still light, and I will call you. We will go into the forest and get some logs."

"And I will come and gather herbs," declared Grandmother.

"The forest of fir and birch trees stood on a marsh about three versts distance from the village. Abounding in withered and fallen trees, it stretched in one direction to the Oka, and in the other to the high road to Moscow. Beyond it, with its soft, black bristles looking like a black tent, rose the fir thicket on the 'ridge of Savelov.'"

"All this property belonged to Count Shuvalov, and was badly guarded. The inhabitants of Kuzavín regarded it as their own, and carried away the fallen trees and cut off the dried wood, and on occasion were not squeamish about cutting down living trees. In the autumn when they were laying in a stock of wood for the winter, people used to steal out here by the dozens, with hatchets and ropes on their backs.

"And so we three went out at dawn, over the silver-green dewy fields. On our left, beyond the Oka, above the ruddy sides of the Hill of Dyatlov, above white Nijni Novgorod, on the hillocks in the gardens, on the golden domes of churches, rose the lazy Russian sun in its leisurely manner. A gentle wind blew slowly from the turbid Oka, the golden buttercups, bowed down by the dew, swayed to and fro, lilac-colored bells bowed dumbly to the earth, overlying flowers of different colors stuck up dryly

in the barren turf, the blood-red blossoms of the flower called 'night beauty' opened like stars. The woods came to meet us like a dark army, the fir trees spread out their wings like large birds, the birches looked like maidens. The acrid smell of the marshes flowed over the fields. My dog ran beside me with his pink tongue hanging out, often halting and sniffing the air, and shaking his fox-like head as if in perplexity. Grandfather, in Grandmother's short coat and an old peaked cap, walked, blinking and smiling at something or other. . . . Grandmother, wearing

a blue blouse, a black skirt, and a white handkerchief about her head, waddled comfortably—it was difficult to hurry when walking behind her."

"We entered the forest by a wet path between marshy hillocks and frail fir trees. I thought that it must be lovely to go and live in the woods as Kyril of Poreshka had done. There are no chattering human creatures there. . . . When we came to a dry place Grandmother said: 'We must have a snack now. Sit down!'

"In her basket there were rye bread, onions, cucumbers, salt, and curds wrapped in a cloth. Grandfather

looked at all this in confusion and blinked.

"But I did not bring anything to eat, good mother."

"There is enough for us all."

"We sat down, leaning against the mast-like trunk of a fir tree; the air was laden with a resinous odor, from the fields blew a gentle wind, the shave-grass waved to and fro. . . . Grandfather hewed the fallen trees in places, and it was my part to carry the logs and put them all in one place, but I stole away into the thicket after Grandmother unnoticed. She looked as if she were floating amongst the

Elihu Burritt Visits Richmond

"There are more than seven Richmonds in the field." There are at least twenty or thirty towns of the name in America. But the venerable mother of all the corporate Richmonds in the world, sitting spectacled in her armchair on the Thames, quiet, composed, and placid, will always be held in genial esteem by well-bred Americans. When the balances of human beings, and doings, and worths, and immortality shall be fully made up, I am inclined to believe that the residence and writing here of James Thomson, that gentlest of Nature's bards, who sang the beauty of her months and years with a voice never equaled before or since, will give to this old English town the most pleasant and lasting memory it will carry down through the coming generations, even though the poet of "The Seasons" shall be known only by traditional

memory," wrote Elihu Burritt, in 1865.

"For of all the memories that a town or other locality acquires and perpetuates, none are so sunny, so full of speaking life, as the great remembrance of some great men whom the world venerates and admires, who was born there, who there gave birth to some thousand-tongued immortality of speech. . . . I stand on Richmond Hill, and look down on the town sloping up from the river. 'Who are you?' I am an American, of average reading among a reading people." "Close that red guidebook; shut up that local history, and tell me what you ever read at home of this Richmond. How came you to know that there was such a place, and what are you here for?" Thomson's "Seasons," sir, was the first book of poems that I ever read; and I read it over and over again, when I was an apprentice gilded with a leather apron. I read it by the forge light against the forge chimney, where I planted it, open, in the coalstuck, and took short sips of its beauty while the iron was heating, and the sparks going starward. And Thomson lived and thought, and wrote here, and put Richmond in his "Seasons." Can you show me the house where they were born? I would see that; for I know of no other mentioned here in the histories that the world reads. There may be a palace here of Elizabeth or of some other English Queen; houses of statesmen and generals in her age or before or after her day; but men from a far-off country, like me, are apt to overlook them without the microscope of local history. So will you show me Thomson's house? 'Yes, there it is, among the trees by the river.'

"His 'Seasons' were my first love among the Pleiades of poetry, and I went to that house by the river. It is a large and comfortable mansion, now occupied by the venerable mother of Lord Shaftesbury, who, with a sensitive appreciation of the hallowed memories of the place, keeps the rooms in which the poet lived and wrote in the same aspect and condition as when he left them. That little round table, standing on three legs, with its ebony-black disk turned up edgewise, was

looked at all this in confusion and blinked.

"I went into the garden-lawn and sat down in the arbor, by a small, unique, four-footed table, of still older seeming, on which he composed many of the sunniest pages of his 'Summer' while the thrush and blackbird sang their roundels around him. Over the roof of the arbor, and in the trees bending their branches above it they and their successive generations have sung, without a break, the same summer songs that made accompanying music to his thoughts as he penned them down in that quiet retreat more than a century ago. Most of the trees in the grounds were younger than his 'Summer,' but there was one grand old cedar with its long arms stayed up, like those of Moses, over the walk. I looked at it with reverential admiration, for it seemed to stretch out its broad hands over the lawn, palms downward, as if pronouncing a benediction on a spot so sacred to human memory."

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The Record of Actions

The record of illustrious actions is most safely deposited in the universal remembrance.—Daniel Webster.

stout, hardy tree-trunks, and as if she were diving when she stooped to the earth, which was strewn with fir-cones. She talked to herself as she went along."

"We went farther and farther into the forest, into the dark blue haze pierced by the golden rays of the sun. There was a peculiar murmur—dreamy and arousing dreams; the crossbill chirped, the titmouse uttered their bell-like notes, the goldfinch piped, the cuckoo laughed, the jealous song of the chaffinch was heard unceasingly, and that strange bird, the hawfinch, sang pensively. Emerald-green frogs hopped around our feet; amongst the roots, guarding them, lay an adder with his golden head raised; the squirrel cracked nuts, his furry tail peeping out amongst the fir trees. The deeper one went into the forest the more one saw. . . . Under one's feet there was a splendid carpet of moss, sown with red bilberries, and moor-berries shone in the grass. . . . mushrooms tantalized one with their strong smell."

"In the forest she [Grandmother] was like the mistress of a house with all her family round her; she ambled along like a bear, seeing and praising everything, and giving thanks. It seemed as if a certain warmth flowed from her through the forest, and when the moss, crushed by her feet, raised itself and stood up in her wake, it was peculiarly pleasing to me to see it."

"She was never afraid in the forest, and always found her way home unerringly. By the smell of the grass she knew what kind of mushrooms ought to be found in such and such a place—what sort in another, and often examined me in the subject."

I haunt the hills that overlook the sea. . . . With the Spring
The west-wind thunders through the budding hedge
That stems the furrowed steep—a sound of drums,
Of gongs and united cymbals; yellow breasts
And brown wings whirl in gusts, fly chattering, drop,
And surge in gusts again; in wooded coombs
The hyacinth with purple diapers
The russet beechmast, and the cowslips hoard
Their virgin gold in lucent chalices;
The somber furze, all suddenly attired
In rich brocade, the enterprise in chief
And pageant of the season, overrides
The rolling land and girds the bosomed plain
That strips her green robe to a saffron shore
And steps into the surf where threads
And arabesques of blue and emerald wave
Begin to damascene the iron sea;
While faint from upland fold and covert peal
The sheep-bell and the cuckoo's mellow chime. —John Davidson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1918

EDITORIALS

Behind the Dykes

THE reports from Amsterdam that the landsturm have disappeared from the Westphalian border, and that their place has been taken by cavalry of the regular German Army, coming on top of the news of the pronounced disagreement between the government of Queen Wilhelmina and that of the Kaiser, is likely to cast a heavier shadow across the wonderful little country, whose farms and tulip gardens lie under the dykes of the North Sea, than any of those which have been cast since the beginning of the Great War. It is impossible not to sympathize with the Dutch, who have only to look across the line of barbed wire and sentinels which today constitutes her frontier with Belgium, in order to realize what war means to a little country, whose sole offense is that it has lain in the path of the advance of a great military state, to which, in the words of General Bernhardt, war is a biological necessity. The beautiful old world streets of the Belgian cities are today either silent of their busy traffic, or are blackened ruins in which "frightfulness," which von Clausewitz has claimed is the asset of the stronger power, has done its worst. The canals, with their shaded elm walks, under the quaint gabled houses, have almost ceased to echo with the rumble of the wheels of the dog-carts and the clang of the wooden sabots. The wonderful old laced belfries from which, for centuries, the carillons have been rung, are silent, whilst the bells themselves, absolutely irreplaceable, have been sent to the foundries of Essen, to be converted into shells for the western front.

It is not for nothing that Flanders has been called the Cockpit of Europe. The Austrian and the Spaniard, the German and the Frenchman, the Englishman and the Swiss have fought across its meadows for centuries. But all of them put together have never done a tithe of the ruin wrought by the present German invasion. And now Holland, with a record only second to that of the Cockpit, sees the shadows lengthening along her canals, and through her twisted streets, where Erasmus once said he had a nest in the tops of the elms of Amsterdam. A century ago Napoleon claimed Holland on the ground that the whole country was after all only the deposit of the Rhine, and now the German threatens the country because the necessities of arms make it important to him that he should be able to find a way for his men and munitions into the land of the "scrap of paper," other than by his present restricted railroad facilities. That is what the German claims, but behind that claim are the farms and the cities of Holland rich in everything that the German needs at the present moment. So Holland waits breathlessly for the result. It cannot, of course, be pretended that any of the neutral countries have cut particularly brilliant figures during the present war. The present war has been a war of Principle if ever there has been one, and therefore the Allies, suffering themselves with all the suffering the war is entailing, are apt to ask the Dutch how they can reconcile it with their traditions and their claim to freedom, to stand by without lifting a rifle whilst a war is fought, by which, if the Allies are successful, their liberties will be safeguarded, but which, if the Central Powers prove victorious, will put an end to their freedom, and make them a mere province of the German Empire.

The German Prince married to the Queen of Holland may think that it would be greater to be a King of Holland in a German confederation than a Prince Consort in a free country. But the descendants of the men and women who lined the ramparts of Maastricht, and saw the bread ships coming over the tulip beds to Leyden, can scarcely have much sympathy with such ideals. It has, however, always been a taunt of the rest of Europe to the Dutch burghers, that they never could forget that they were merchants first, and so there has issued out of the Hague that extraordinary and unfortunate demand to the British Government for compensation for Dutch vessels which were sunk by German submarines, in defiance of the law of all nations, whilst sailing to England. A scorching repudiation of that claim, by Mr. Balfour, has not helped to establish a sympathy for Holland in the camps of the Allies. And yet, although the Dutch have really not behaved very heroically, it is impossible not to have an enormous feeling of sympathy for them. Why, they ask, should they be forced into a struggle in which they have no interest and no part? But there is the very weakness of the Dutch position. They have every interest, and they should have the greatest part, unless they are willing to bow the knee to the Hohenzollerns, in a way their ancestors steadfastly refused to bow it to the Bourbons or the Hapsburgs.

Twice in the past, rather than sacrifice their religion or their liberty, the Dutch have faced single-handed a European deluge. Once it was when Valdez led the big battalions of yellow-coated Spanish infantry against the tiny regiments of William the Silent. Every human being knows what happened on that occasion, how, at William's command, the dykes were broken, and the North Sea swept the Dutch ships, manned by the rugged "Beggars," to the gates of Leyden, and drove the Spanish out of their trenches. And once again, it was Condé who saw the sea lapping over the meadows and the tulip beds, to the tennis court at Zeyst, in answer to the famous declaration, made, to the deputies of the States-General, by the great Stadtholder, that "The Hollanders might survive Holland. Liberty and pure religion, driven by tyrants and bigots of Europe, might take refuge in the farthest isles of Asia. Where the Dutch might commence a new and a more glorious existence, and might rear, under the Southern Cross, amidst sugar canes and nutmeg trees, the Exchange of a wealthier Amsterdam, and the schools of a more learned Leyden."

That, with Germany growing more desperate every

moment, the situation is gradually slipping from under the control of the Dutch government, is, it is to be suspected, the dread which is beginning to haunt the government at the Hague. Whether the Dutch army will be called upon, before the war is over, to emulate its deeds of the old days, under such men as William the Silent and Maurice, St. Aldegonde and the second William, is a question which is every moment becoming more pressing. It is sand and gravel today, but it may be bacon and butter tomorrow. And if ever the time should come when Holland offers these, and Germany cannot obtain them at her own price, it may be, and it is this the Dutch fear, that the Germans will march over the frontier with the same absolute disregard for treaties with which they marched into Belgium and Luxembourg. The fact that the German Minister has left Berlin for the Hague, whilst the Dutch Minister has left Berlin for the Hague, brings the question of Dutch neutrality upon the very threshold of practical politics. At any moment Germany may act in such a way as either to make a belligerent of Holland, or to force Holland into a position where the Allies will be forced to regard her as a hostile country. In either event, the clouds which the political meteorologists at the Hague have been watching for years, with such insistence, will have flung their shadows completely across the country.

An Irish Misapprehension

THE request of the Lord Mayor of Dublin for a passport which would enable him to cross to the United States for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of President Wilson in the Irish protest against conscription, is born, evidently, of a complete misunderstanding of the whole American point of view with reference to the war and to all questions arising out of it.

President Wilson comes closer than any other man in the Republic to personifying this view. No one in the United States has dealt more thoroughly or incisively than he with subjects correlated with the American attitude toward the war, either before or since his own decision was reached, or since that decision was confirmed by Congress and indorsed by the overwhelming sentiment of the people.

He withheld recommendation that the United States should enter the war until he felt convinced that the nation was ready to go in wholeheartedly, and was prepared to remain in the conflict till its one object, the overthrow of German militarism, should be attained. To the accomplishment of this purpose has he dedicated, in many messages and addresses, every resource, natural and acquired, of the Republic, and always with its unqualified and enthusiastic approval.

Repeatedly and steadfastly has President Wilson refused to be diverted, or to allow the nation to be diverted, by any side issue. The one thing he has sought from the beginning, the one thing he seeks now, and the one thing he will seek to the end, if he shall continue to reflect the paramount desire of his country, is the achievement of a victory that will make the world safe for democracy.

This embraces every other claim that has been, or can be, made in behalf of people, anywhere and everywhere, who would be free. If militaristic autocracy is overthrown, every equitable minor claim can, in due time, be readily and satisfactorily disposed of. The United States is in the war with an eye single to the major issue, and no influence, no consideration, no dispute between other nations, no quarrels between other peoples, no clerical conspiracies, no factional fights, no appeals, and no threats, can turn it from its purpose.

The United States does not, and cannot, regard with friendliness or with sympathy any class or element that is obstructive with respect to the aim to which the Republic is consecrated. The issue is too vital to human welfare to be confused with the local, national, sectional, or religious affairs of any other nation. And the term United States, when used in this connection, is intended to mean all of its people, including the millions of its citizens of Irish birth and extraction. The Irish in Ireland, or that section of the Irish in Ireland that is engaged in obstructing the war plans of an ally of the United States, is possessed of a densely ignorant and wholly erroneous conception of affairs if it imagines that it can obtain any measure of support worth mentioning from citizens of Irish descent in America.

In the United States Army at the front, today, is a percentage of men of Irish blood commensurate with the number of all the men of draft age conscripted and transported. This percentage will hold good in all the encampments of the country. It will hold good in the navy as well as in the army. That it holds good among the active fighters may be easily seen from the percentage of Irish names in the printed casualty lists forwarded by General Pershing. Moreover, the percentage of Irish in the British Army, now as ever, runs high. But the tragic thing is that these Irish soldiers and their relatives and friends, instead of finding supporters, are finding enemies, in the Sinn Féin, in the conscription objectors, in the disorderlies dominated and misled by clerical influences, and in all the disturbing, rebellious, and revolutionary forces now active in Ireland.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the almost impossible event of his being granted a passport by the British Government, would undoubtedly be refused entrance to the United States, for he would properly be regarded as an enemy alien bent upon mischief; and, while the people of Irish blood in the country who are conscious of their primal obligations might regret the circumstance, they could not refrain from approving of his exclusion.

The United States is at war. Those who are not for it are against it, and it matters not who or what they may be. There are no American Irish now, any more than there are American Germans. If either are more than Americans, pure and simple, with all that the name implies, they are enemies.

The great majority of people of Irish birth and descent in the United States understand this thoroughly, and stand for it.

Changing Views of the War

THE United States is rapidly awakening to a realization of the fact that the war is going to draw heavily upon all of its resources, and that, on a day much earlier than has heretofore been expected, the struggle will test the willingness and the determination of the American people to throw everything they possess into the scale, that the balance against German aggression may be made permanently secure.

Leaders of the people, including their representatives in Washington, have ceased to talk of or to plan for an early peace. They have come to understand that no peace, satisfying to civilization and democracy, is possible, early or late, that does not follow the complete overthrow of German militarism. They are now looking beyond the defense of Paris, the defense of the Channel, the defense of London, the delivery of French, Belgian, Serbian, Polish, and Rumanian territory from enemy possession, and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, to the invasion of Germany and Austria and the laying down of terms to these nations in their own capitals.

Gradually and actually, the public of the United States have come to regard the war and the relation which the Republic bears to it in a light altogether different from that in which it was observed a year ago. There was at that time a belief current in the country that Germany would be brought to see its error, to court negotiations which would result in a cessation of hostilities, to offer such indemnity and restitution as would satisfy the nations she had outraged, and thus be enabled to go about her business again, defeated, badly disabled, perhaps, but not beyond recovery.

Reasoning, speculating, and dreaming along this line are now apparently of the past. Sentiment in the United States today, to a large extent, scorns any proposal for a peace settlement that does not carry with it, as a basic requirement, dismemberment of the Central Empires. Particularly is this indicated in references to future demands upon the nation for men, munitions, and supplies. The scale of reckoning has been enlarged to ten times its original dimensions. The nation is talking in millions where a year ago it talked in hundreds of thousands, in billions where a year ago it talked in millions. The figures in all estimates are being multiplied. Limitations are being removed from the draft law. Representative Kahn favors an army of at least 5,000,000, and former President Taft declares that an army of 7,000,000 is a necessity.

This is the pass already reached, and the climax is apparently far in the future. It has required a long time for the real spirit of the nation to awaken and assert itself, but it is at length aroused, and it will not be content until all the faith and all the hope which the democracy of the world has placed in the United States shall be justified and realized. No matter what untoward event may happen now upon the war front, no matter what reverse may occur today, tomorrow, next week, or next month, the thing that needs to be remembered, at home and abroad, is that the United States is only beginning to fight.

Let those who question this turn to the proceedings of Congress, and note that measures are being taken which, aside from all other drafts and enlistments, will automatically add 1,000,000 young men to the strength of the army every year, for an indefinite number of years. The war is never going to be ended until it is ended rightly, and it is never going to be ended rightly, as the United States views it, until the cause of such cataclysms shall be permanently removed.

Arbor Day

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY, to give it its full title in Massachusetts, has been specially stressed this year by Governor McCall, owing to the importance which the war and its need for ships have given to the lumber-producing trees. He has consequently urged the school-children of the state to plant "school-forests," and, in recognition also of the value of fruit-bearing trees, "class orchards."

The annual practice of planting trees in the United States, particularly those trees attractive to birds, is now observed in fifteen states, although upon different dates. It is said to have had its inception with a Mr. Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Even though he may not have begun the custom of tree planting on a certain day each spring, he certainly can claim credit for the title Arbor Day. Before the Civil War, he was the owner of a certain barren tract of ground, upon which, according to popular belief, not a single tree would grow. But Mr. Morton thought he knew better, ordered a consignment of trees from the East, planted them, and had the satisfaction of seeing them thrive. He straightway named his home Arbor Lodge, and later, as a member of the Nebraska Legislature, succeeded in persuading that body to set aside a day in April for the planting of trees and shrubs by the citizens. Later still, as Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's cabinet, he bent his efforts toward making Arbor Day, as he termed it, popular nationally. So Arbor Day, or Tree Planting Day, became a permanent institution.

The denuding of the forests for the purposes of the war has rendered re-forestation imperative everywhere. Economically, trees are well-nigh indispensable. They are generous providers for men's physical needs. They furnish fruit and nuts, houses and ships, furniture and oils, perfumes and fibers, threads and dyes, chemicals and rubber, cork and paper, paint and sirups. They have also their gifts of shade and shelter. They tend to prevent drought and flood. They break the force of violent winds and keep the earth soft and fresh for growing things. Without them vegetation would be sparse, and cultivation of the land more difficult. The hot sun would bake the soil and draw the moisture from the ground. Many streams would run dry, and soils would be washed into the valleys during "cloud bursts."

Forestry, or silviculture, is merely an intelligent management of the forests and woods. It may be undertaken with the commercial idea of producing high-grade lumber, as a measure for the regulation of certain streams, or for purely æsthetic reasons. In all cases,

methods are much the same, comprising primarily the selection of mature trees for cutting, a careful thinning and clearing to secure light, sun and air, and an eternal vigilance to guard against the spread of fire. In these practical days, the æsthetic reasons for the protection and cultivation of trees are usually rated last. Not enough is made of their utility for the individual, or of their companionableness. Men and trees, indeed, have much in common. They have their fashions, their whims, and their preferences for locality; above all they have an atmosphere of steadfastness and peace that many a man has longed to make his own.

Notes and Comments

BUENOS AIRES is surprised that Berlin should think that Argentina intends to declare war on Germany. Most of the other nations in South America, including Guatemala, which has taken that course herself, are surprised that Argentina has not declared war on Germany long before now. Buenos Aires, evidently, fails to see how the disappointed expectation of Berlin reflects upon Argentina's honor. Even Berlin does not hope to hold indefinitely the neutrality of a nation it has persistently insulted and outraged.

IN THE days before the war, one of the features of Ryde, Isle of Wight, was the fleet of obsolete warships which rode mournfully at anchor to the west of the pier. There was a curious air of desolation about them with their gunboat gray showing rust everywhere, their truncated masts, cleared decks, and blackened brasses. As the ferry steamed out of Portsmouth, some four miles away across the Solent, they had a warlike appearance enough, but the nearer one came to them the more one saw that their fighting days were over. But were they? May there not have been amongst them some of the old cruisers which joined in the now famous run for Zeebrugge the other night? Perhaps they are Ryde boats which now lie gloriously at the bottom of the sea, blocking the way to the "nests of Bruges."

THE relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States are close enough to justify the presumption that when the former says there will soon be 1,800,000 American soldiers in France he does so with assurance that the latter will not contradict him. In this connection there are two points worth thinking about, and both are encouraging; first, that the landing of 1,800,000 American soldiers in France is entirely a matter of ships, and, second, that the transports have never been busier than they are now.

THERE is a quaint old legend of Alsace concerning a family of giants who, once upon a time, lived in a certain castle in a certain valley of the old country. The moral of the story seems appropriate at a time when the French Minister of Agriculture, to mention but one of the Allies, is making special effort to encourage the cultivation of land. The giants lived, says the legend, far from the peasants of the plain, and one day the daughter of the house who, though quite a child, was already thirty feet high, strolled toward the plain and saw a laborer peacefully plowing his field. She picked up the peasant, the horse, and the plow and put them in her pinafore, and returned to the castle to show what she had found to her father. "What you think is but a toy," said the giant, "is what produces the food which enables us to live. Put back the laborer and his horse where you found them." From that time onward, adds the tale, the peasants were never more molested by the giants.

THE Secretary of the Navy of the United States, when speaking in Symphony Hall, Boston, the other evening, may not have been thinking of Dr. Karl Muck, once a regular occupant of that stage as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but now in an internment camp. One might, however, easily have imagined Mr. Daniels mindful of his surroundings at the point where he sternly declared: "The man who raises his hand or voice against the determined purpose of America to win this war must realize that if we haven't enough jails for such people we will build more." Prohibitionists have been accused, among many things, of being impractical, but one ardent advocate of a national dry law makes this disconcertingly practical comment: "Pass prohibition and there will be no need of building more jails."

It is worthy of note that no man of the penetration, honesty, and force of character of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London for the two years preceding the precipitation of the great war by his nation has been found, in recent years, in the editorship of a German-language newspaper, at home or abroad.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is represented in the United States Army and Navy by a large force from its staff. The list is a long one, and is headed by Robert R. McCormick, president and treasurer of The Tribune Company; and Joseph Medill Patterson, chairman of the board of directors and first vice-president. The former is a major of the fifth field artillery, actively engaged on a sector that has for weeks been in touch with the enemy, while the latter is in command of B battery of the one hundred and forty-ninth field artillery, now fighting on another sector. Speaking of the roster, which it has published within the last few days, the Tribune says: "We do not think there is its equal among all the newspapers of the United States." The effect of this statement will, no doubt, be to draw out The Tribune's contemporaries, and the result is likely to be quite surprising to newspaper readers everywhere. The ranks of journalism in the United States have responded to the call to service quite as fully as those of any other trade or profession.

APPROPOS of some recent contracts for shipyards, granted to places no better suited for them than New Orleans, that city is making some complaints. Perhaps these complaints are entirely justifiable. But when New Orleans says, "Ships of all kinds are being built in other ports, why not here?" there is a temptation to call for particulars. What other ports has New Orleans in view?